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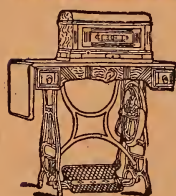
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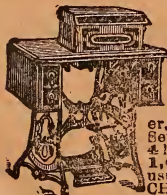
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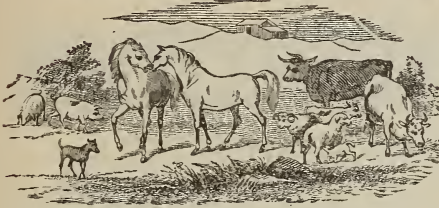
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Sept. 18, 1895.

Dear Sirs :

Last February I was taken with a heavy cold, which developed into La Grippe; could get no rest at night from coughing, etc. While at the Post office for my mail some friends noticed my continuous coughing and advised me to try Honey-Tolu, and as they all spoke so highly of it I purchased a 25c. bottle and took a dose at once, which seemed to give immediate relief; and before I had taken the full bottle I was completely cured. For fear I could not get it anywhere else, I purchased another bottle so as to keep it in the house. I think Honey-Tolu is the best remedy for colds ever put in circulation and can recommend it to all.

Yours truly,

J. J. S. BROWN.

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,
 Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, November 1895. No. II.

IF YOU WERE HERE.

If you were here, the changing sea—
 Now gold or green, now purple coy,
 Now winsome blue at smiling noon,
 And fading pale at eve too soon—
 Would prove a fairy palace, where
 My thoughts a million gems would wear
 To celebrate their joy.

If you were here, the willful road,
 Meandering now hard by the sea,
 Avoiding, claiming, risking sheer,
 Now hiding in a woodland drear,
 Would be a magic lane, whose end
 Would golden gifts and rubies lend
 To lure us constantly.

The thickly wooded island there,
 That stretches long and dark and still—
 The white sand girdling all the land,
 T' affright the steps of pirate band—
 Would be a mystic shore where we
 Would search the key of things to be,
 And find it at our will.

If you were here, the crescent moon,
 Queen regnant of the fitful tide,
 Who gilds the crest of every wave,
 Proclaiming it her loving slave,
 Would fill the sea from brim to brim,
 Forgetful of her ebbing whim,
 And here our bark would ride.


And all the shells along the strand
 Would empty out their sea-song lore
 Upon the flying evening gale ;
 And both should push our silken sail
 Far off to a sweet-scented land,
 Where we would wander hand in hand,
 Nor part for evermore.

—Harper's Bazar.

For The Maryland Farmer.

NOVEMBER 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.

 REPARATIONS for the Winter are this month in order. Some have neglected to get their corn fodder under cover, or their corn unhusked may yet be in the fields; but we would urge such to lighten their labor as well as to secure their comfort by immediate attention to this work.

During our journey last month to Georgia and Alabama, we saw large fields of corn, with the stalks still standing and the ears of corn yet ungathered, although the blades had been stripped from the stalks and shocked in the fields. It has become a question as to the value of corn stalks as cattle food, and we are inclined to believe there is a large margin of reality in the Corn stalk Lecture of Major Alvord, of the Dairy Dept., U. S. Ag'l Bureau. We doubt not much may be saved by using the stalks by means of the shredding machine, preparing them for the cattle, and wetting them and sprinkling with bran or meal at the time of feeding. The knowledge of the economics of feeding during the winter months, should be attended to by the farmer.

Grapes.

As this is the month for trimming grape vines, and as this crop is becoming every year of more importance, we feel like giving the matter considerable attention. Many are unable to get good bunches on their vines, and wonder how it is done. It is not a secret by any means, but depends upon the proper

pruning of the vine and thinning of the fruit. An old vine in full bearing, if trimmed severely during this month and then allowed to bear not more than fifteen pounds of grapes next year, will give large and compact bunches. Of course good judgment must be used in the pruning and all long straggling branches must be cut back to within a few buds of the the main vine. The training of the vine is a study, where there is plenty of room for expansion and only a few vines to be trained; but in large tracts of vineyard where stakes are used, and trellises are exceptional, vines must be curtailed to close limits, and ten pounds to the stake should be aimed at as the maximum yield.

Better results are obtained both in bunches and the continued healthfulness of the vine when thus cared for.

We have read of vines bearing in some cases a hundred pounds of fine grapes to the single vine; and we have faith that with continued care through a long series of years, with constant fertilization, abundant and of the right character, with no work stinted summer or winter, and no regard to profit and loss, a vine may be brought to bear this amount: Still, we are sure such a vine would need a large space of ground devoted to its root development, as well as to its training, and its capacity for fruitage could not be depended upon.

The old and well established fact that grape vines like bone for fertilizer stands uncontroverted to-day. This is a per-

manent fertilizer, and may be used in a coarsely ground condition. If there be a lagging in the growth of the vine, a sprinkling of Nitrate of Soda broadcast around the vine will give it a start; but the bone is what is principally needed as the reliable source of success.

Grape vines take up but little room and every house should have its vine even though located where a fig tree will not flourish.

But we intended rather to call attention to preparations for the winter, and against the winter's cold. Particularly should the dwelling house be made a place for winter comfort. Every precaution should be taken to insure warmth within the dwelling. Plenty of fuel should be provided, and of a nature and in a condition for immediate use. It should be arranged so conveniently to the stove that the very least labor would be required on the part of the women of the household. The same may be said as to the providing of water. There should be a pump in every kitchen, and the water should be brought there from the well by means of this pump, so that the outside door need not be opened in freezing weather. Strips of listing should shut out the cold from doors and windows, and cellars should be carefully protected.

All out-houses and barns and chicken houses should have your care, and be prepared this month for the more serious cold which is sure to assail the stock. Half at least of the complaints of unprofitable stock may be traced to a neglect of providing warm winter quarters. Heavy feeding, even, does not fully offset broken windows, loose boards, cracks for wind and snow and rain in the stables and barns. Prepare now against these things.

Place all your tools and implements, and the costly machinery which you may have on your farm, safely under cover. Do things up generally, cleaning off the land all about your dwelling and slicking up lawn and garden, burning all rubbish and getting rid of everything which may prove unsightly to a visitor. A clean, orderly, well kept set of buildings speak volumes of recommendation as to the farmer and his family.

No reason exists why all the best comforts which can minister to the happiness of life may not be made to help the farmer's home; and the enjoyment of plenty and of peace should serve to make the farmer's lot exceptionally blessed. Many of the wants which trouble those who live in cities and towns are wholly artificial; but the great necessities are always supplied in the country, and the great virtue of a contented disposition will bring a rich reward to the dweller on the farm.

The "Grain" of Butter.

DR. T. H. HOSKINS.

When butter has "come" and appears in irregular masses, from a pin's head to a large pea in size, is the time to draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in the churn. This removes most of the buttermilk. After being then gathered and removed from the churn, worked, washed and salted on the butter-worker at the proper temperature, we find upon breaking it that it has a granular look.

The mass seems to be made of little particles with a slight glistening appearance. This is called the "grain." These small particles are partially kept apart by films of water—after salting, this water becomes brine, and the peculiar

texture thus imparted to the butter is a test of proper manufacture. Over-churn or over-work it, churn or work it at the wrong temperature and the grain is gone, never to be restored; and with it is gone a large percentage of the selling value of butter. Enough water (brine) must be gathered to produce this appearance which distinguishes "butter" from "grease." Consequently, the most perfect grain is obtained by washing it in the churn before the butter is "gathered."

—*North Carolina Farmer.*

Raising Good Mutton.

GEO. W. FRANKLIN.

The man who has a taste of spring lamb in all its sweetness, like the sheep-killing dog, never forgets it, and he may as well be fed on a well-cooked saddle-flap as to again go back to aged mutton. Good mutton is not confined to breed alone nor is it found alone in the spring lamb; but the sheep that will produce the mutton of good quality is the future sheep. Early maturity will be one of the principal qualities in the coming sheep. It will be of about the size of a two hundred pound sheep when mature, and one half of this should be produced the first year of its life. The profitable sheep will be this kind, and should have an absolute mutton conformation. This conformation is that of a long body, round barrel, hardy and early maturing. It must be full in the parts of the carcass where the best mutton is found.

Whatever breed that will best fill the bill in its environment will be the profitable sheep. Lambs should drop not later than the month of March, and should be sold at or about the age of twelve months,

except in market lamb districts. This of course only applies to such sheep as are sold, as it will always be necessary to keep up the breeding stock, which should be of more mature age. The boy on the prairie and the pony will have passed away, and good barns and well-fenced pastures will fill their function. The open shed, while very good for some purposes, will yield to the warm place for ewes at lambing time.

Good feed and plenty of it early bestowed on the flock will be the ever profitable mode of fitting the future mutton sheep. When the lamb is but a few days old it will eat if feed is placed where it can reach it. This is best done by providing lamb creeps. I have them, and it sometimes astonishes me to see how much these little fellows will consume. It is also astonishing how they grow if the feed is of the proper kind, and there is another astonishing time when they are sold for a very high figure and heavy weight when about one year old. I have had them bring more money at this age almost twice over than I had at one time sold three-year-old fat wethers for. Feed early in life and push them is the secret, and the transaction is bound to be profitable. It will be well to remember that the first one hundred pounds will cost much less and sell for more than the second one hundred on the sheep. This business is just in its infancy now, and it will not be long till its study and skill will be well understood by many rather than a few sheep breeders. Early maturity, quality of mutton, proportion of good mutton to live weight, and kindred characteristics will be the ruling ones in the future profitable sheep.—*Montreal Journal of Agriculture.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

OXFORD, MD.

Address delivered by Col. Oswald Tilghman, of Easton, Md., on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of the Town and Port of Oxford, Md.

The ancient town and port of Oxford, or Williamstadt—the oldest town upon the eastern shore of Maryland, the 200th anniversary of which, a great concourse of people from all sections of this fertile Peninsula and from Baltimore city are gathered here to day to celebrate—owes its origin as a port of entry to the decline and final abandonment of the city of St. Mary's, from whence the Colonial Capital of the Province of Maryland was, in 1694, transferred to Ann Arundel Town—now the city of Annapolis. English merchantmen, which probably up to that date had never traded higher up the Chesapeake Bay than the mouth of the Potomac, were then first attracted with their cargoes to our new capital on the Severn. In passing the broad mouth of the majestic Choptank they were readily lured by its wide and deep waters to explore its beauties and to seek for its safest and best sheltered harbor, which they found at length at this very spot. 'Tis to its noble harbor upon which this lovely town is seated, that its early commercial importance is doubtless due. Of its first white settlers we know absolutely nothing; they were probably plain adventurous men, seeking their fortunes in the then new world—some, perchance, prospecting for gold, others pursuing pecuniary profit by trading with the poor Choptank Indians for their furs and skins. The early navigator-indian trader, land proprietor, or merchant adventurer, whoever or whatever he may have been, who first sailed up

the broad Choptank, weathering Benoni's densely wooded point, bearing away for the bold headland that lay some two miles away to the northward, gliding swiftly up the Tredavon, rounded town point and dropping his anchor under its protecting bar within twenty yards of its pebbly beach, where the largest man of war might float—must have been fairly enchanted with the beauties of these lovely winding waters by which your town is almost entirely surrounded, and with this most picturesque point of land, then covered with noble forest trees, but now covered by your populous and prosperous town. Landing, with his small crew, these “pale faces” must have struck terror to the hearts of the timid Choptank Indians who, as our earliest historians tell us—having been subjugated by the warlike Susquehannocks of the north and harried again and again by the savage Nanticokes of the south—had lost all courage and manliness. Here these primitive settlers found a fitting site for a trading post, and were probably not long in building up a brisk business with the poor savages. Whether these primitive settlers were sober Swedes or sturdy Hollanders, who were the earliest settlers on the Delaware side of our Peninsula; or whether they were some of Claiborne's early explorers or Lord Baltimore's first followers, we shall never know. We do know, however, that as far back as 1627, before the planting of Lord Baltimore's colony in St. Mary's, Sir John Harvey, then Governor of Va., delegated his Secretary of State, Col. William Claiborne, to proceed on a voyage up the Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of discovering its source, and that he did

establish trading posts at several points, the most important one being on Kent island then inhabited by the Matapeake Indians. This was the first white settlement made in Maryland, and as Kent Island was originally a part of Talbot, this county is clearly entitled to the honor of having the first white settlement within the borders of Maryland. A mist as impenetrable to the historic vision as that which enshrouds the origin of ancient Thebes or Troy, veils from our sight the beginning of this now busy town, which though on this, its bi-centennial birth day—September 25th, A.D. 1895—we call “ancient,” is, in comparison with them, but as yesterday.

About the earliest mention made of the town of Oxford in the Archives of Maryland, is contained in the account of Coode's Rebellion against Lord Baltimore, in 1689. Six years prior to the date when Oxford and Ann Arundel were “erected into ports and towns” by act of 1694.

In April 1689, “an association in arms,” for the defence of the Protestant religion and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all of the English dominions, was formed, headed by one John Coode, who had already been tried and found guilty of treason and rebellion, and who eagerly grasped the opportunity of avenging the wrongs, which he felt had been so unjustly visited upon him.

By the middle of July, Captain Jack Coode, as he was called, aided by one Col. Jowles, had succeeded in raising a large force of followers under the pretence that the Papists had invited the northern indians to come down and cut off the Protestants, and that their descent

was to be about the latter end of August, when roasting ears were in season; and that they, therefore, rose in arms to secure the magazine of arms and ammunition, and the Protestants from being cut off by the said indians and Papists.”

Thus aroused; some by an honest fear that the lives of their wives and children were in jeopardy—others, moved by purely patriotic impulses to aid in proclaiming King William and Queen Mary their Protestant sovereigns—Coode's illy armed, but zealous adherents hastened to capture the city of St. Mary's, then the capital of the province of Maryland—Lord Baltimore being then in England, had in the early spring sent instructions to President Joseph to have the new sovereigns proclaimed in the province, but the bearer of these instructions dying en route at Plymouth, they failed to arrive at St. Mary's before the forces of Coode appeared at the gates of the ancient capital and demanded its surrender. Col. Digges, who had mustered only about a hundred men to protect the provincial capital, after a short skirmish and brief parley speedily surrendered to the Rebels, as he called them; claiming as an excuse for his cowardice, “that his men were not willing to fight.” He well knew that the protestants greatly outnumbered the catholics in the province at that time, rendering their success inevitable. Upon the evacuation of the State House, Coode and his little army took possession of it and the provincial records and immediately issued to the people of Maryland “a Declaration” of the reasons and motives for the present appearing in arms of their majesties protestant subjects in the province of Maryland.

Col. Darnall and Major Sewall had

gone up the Patuxent to endeavor to organize a force to oppose Coode. They only succeeded in raising about 200 men, who entrenched themselves at Mattapany near Mill Stone landing. They surrendered upon the first approach of Coode's forces as ignominiously as had Col. Digges at St. Mary's. Coode then drew up an address of the protestant inhabitants of Maryland to King William and Queen Mary, which was sent by Capt. Johnson, master of a ship bound for London, congratulating them upon the happy success of their majesties' arms in the defence of the protestant religion." He also issued a call to the people of the counties of Maryland to meet and choose delegates and representatives to a convention to meet at St. Mary's on the 26th of August.

Peter Sayer, of Talbot Co., in a letter to Lord Baltimore, dated Dec. 31st, 1689, gives a very humorous and lively report of such of the proceedings of the "association of Coode" and his adherents as came under his observation. He says: "My Lord, since my last to your Lordship, which was in Johnson (the veriest rogue that ever crost salt water), there has not bin a more tragick comedy of rebellion acted since the Royall bounty of King James and King Charles of blessed memory bestowed upon your ancestors the charter of this province of Maryland. * * * * In short, my Lord, the declaration was read with Coode's other orders by Nick Lowe, (the clearke of our county) * * * * The 24th they sent for my arms and ammunition and Madam Lloyd's, betwixt 30 and 40 men, headed by Sweatman, who had a warrant (in their maj'ties name) from Edward Man, William Combes and John

Edmondson to take what arms and ammunition they could find for the country's use, for that our Indians (haveing fled from the Towne and cutt up their corne) had reported that they onely staid 'till the two great men came from the North, meaning Col. Darnall and Major Sewall, who the day before parted from my house. I was resolved to find out who was the inventor of those falsities, and rid downe to Oxford to our Burgesses, who were just then takeing boat, when I met a great company of people, who askt me whether I knew not of Col. Darnall and Major Sewall's being at our Indian Towne. 'No,' I said 'butt I know they were last night at Col. Lowe's and are now gone home.'"

I cite this to show that Oxford must have been a place of some importance as early as 1689.

This Peter Sayer must have been a pestilent fellow, judging from the following deposition of Robert Gouldesborough taken before Gov. Lionel Copley on the 23d of June, 1693: "The Deponent, upon oath taken upon the Holy Evangelist, saith that he about the beginning of last March past being at Oxford Town at the house of Mr. John Pope in company with Col. Peter Sayer, Mr. Robert Ungle, Capt. Richardson and Capt. James Benson and some others, Col. Sayer began a discourse concerning the late Revolution, both in England and here, and said that 'He did admire King William, being so wise a king as he was reputed to be, should be led by such a damned crew to invade his Father's right,' and swore that he had rather see the Turkish religion flourish in England than the Protestant religion."

It is a singular coincidence that in this

deposition we find that a Captain James Benson lived in Oxford in 1693, and that the oldest citizen of Oxford at this time is Capt. James Benson who is with us here to-day. It is a still more singular circumstance that he is the only one single individual now living in Oxford, among all the grown people who lived here when the one now addressing you was a cadet at the Maryland Military Academy here 45 years ago. You have here another worthy citizen, Mr. Jeremiah Delahay, who is a descendant of Thomas Delahay, who was town clerk of Oxford in 1695. These gentlemen have been fitly chosen to hoist your bi centennial flag to the breeze to day.

The deed from John Bozman Kerr, Tench Tilghman and John Stevens, trustees under the last will and testament of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, U. S. Senator from the E. S. of Md., to Capt. James Stewart, for the Island at the mouth of Town Creek, dated April 3d, 1845, contains such a concise history of the founding of Oxford that it is here given:—"Whereas, in pursuance of an act made at a general assembly of Maryland held at The Ridge in Ann Arundel County, on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1683, entitled 'an act for the advancement of trade,' the first attempt was made to establish towns, ports and places of trade within the province of Maryland and among other sites within the limits of Talbot County at the town land near Treadaven Creek called then Oxford, as will appear by reference to certain original proceedings for laying out a town then at a court held on the land of Mr. William Combs on Treadaven Creek, on Tuesday, the 29th day of July, 1684, where met, according to the

sub-division, as commissioners, the Hon. Col. Vincent Lowe, Mr. Edward Mann, Mr. John Rousby, Mr. Bergan O'Mealy, Mr. James Murphy, Mr. William Combs and Mr. John Newman—John Woodward, clerk, and adjourned till Thursday, at which time the aforesaid commissioners caused said town, called then Oxford, to be surveyed and staked out according to act of Assembly, and the lots numbered from 1 to 100. And whereas, by an act of the year 1694, chapter 8, "for erecting Ann Arundel and Oxford towns into ports and towns," with an additional act of 1695, chap. 7, for distinguishing said two ports by the appellations of Annapolis and Williamstadt, the following commissioners were named by the said town and port in Talbot County at Oxford aforesaid, to agree and treat with the owners and all persons interested in the said lands for 100 acres of said lands to be surveyed and staked out into convenient streets, lanes and alleys with open spare places to be left on which might be erected a church, chapel, market house, or other publique buildings, and the remaining part to be divided into 100 equal lots; to wit, Mr. Edward Mann, Mr. John Edmondson, Mr. Clement Saile, Mr. John Needles, Mr. John Hawkins, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. Thomas Robins, Jr., The Hon. George Robotham, Mr. Thomas Smithson and Mr. Robert Smith, and in order thereunto, the major part of said commissioners did meet at Oxford on the 19th day of October, 1694, being all save Mr. John Hawkins, Mr. Robert Smith and the Hon. George Robotham, who then appointed Thos. Delahay clerk of ye said town and administered the prescribed oath and did then agree with Major

Nicholas Lowe and Elizabeth, his wife, according to the interest and meaning of a certain indenture made ye 17th day of December, in the year of Our Lord Christ, 1694, (with a clause of warranty against said parties and against the heirs and assigns of William Combs, late of Talbot Co., deceased), being signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Robert Goldsborough, Robert Grundy, Jean Perkin and T. Delahay and acknowledged before Thos. Smithson and Thos. Bowdle; and whereas, various meetings under this commission and a subsequent one to Major Nicholas Lowe, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. Matthew Tilghman Ward, Mr. Danl. Sherwood, Mr. Robert Grundy, and Mr. Jno. Dawson, in the year 1707 (when the name of Oxford by last mentioned act was restored) was held at sundry times (at one occasion at York town in Talbot Co., where the Courthouse then was), for the carrying out the requirements of three several acts, as well for the sale of several lots from 1 to 100 upon which one 20 foot square building was to be built, within twelve months, at least, from the time of taking up said lot, under forfeiture of losing all right thereto—as for considering upon the propriety of a further purchase of 100 additional acres for a common to adjoin said town of Oxford. And whereas, each purchaser of a lot was to pay an assessed value upon each lot to Nicholas Lowe and Elizabeth, his wife, receiving from them a title thereto. And whereas, the Island and the 100 acres adjoining said town were never appropriated as proposed, but the same remained with the said Nicholas Lowe and Elizabeth, his wife; the proposed 100 acres as common being a devise to a certain Moses Oldham, thro'

whom and his assigns it is now held, and the Island passing into the hands and legal possession of a certain Thomas Bozman, for many years Deputy Commissary General for Talbot Co., who intermarried with Mary, daughter of said Nicholas and Elizabeth, and dying in 1752, devised the same by his last will and testament, bearing date May 5th, 1752, to his son John Bozman, under whose last will executed Sept. 23d, 1767, his wife Lucretia Bozman, and his father-in-law John Leeds, Esq., then clerk of Talbot Co., being constituted executors thereof, the said Island became the property of John Leeds Bozman, who died April 20th, 1823, having devised the same with his Oxford Neck lands to his nephew John Leeds Kerr, of Easton."

The name of Williamstadt was given to the Port of Oxford upon the accession to the throne of England of William and Mary—those protestant sovereigns who first established the church of England in the province of Maryland. The word Stadt means town, and William of Orange was Stadtholder of Holland at the same time he was King of England. From this, we may gather that the early settlers of Oxford were principally protestants.

An act entitled "an additional act to the act of ports" passed at the May session of the Maryland Assembly, 1695, authorized and directed the commissioners appointed by the act of 1694, some time before the last day of Sept, next to proceed to survey and lay out the town land at Oxford, bounding the same at low water mark, including the Island, and so to the old bounded tree at the southernmost part of the neck. It further directed that there be one or more places laid out and preserved for the building

of ships and other vessels, and six acres be reserved for public buildings. "It provided also that the two ports of Ann Arundel and Oxford for the future shall be called, known and distinguished by the names and appellations respectively of Annapolis and Williamstadt." Your town records state that "The Commissioners met on Feb. 9th, 1695, and with the public surveyor, Mr. Philemon Hemsley, proceeded to lay outt ye towne and stake it outt."

"On the 11th the Commissioners meet againe and the Commissioners with the Surveyor proceed staking out ye towne as aforesaid, laying out the markett place and streets; Feb. 12th, the Commissioners meet againe, proceeding as before. Feb. 13th, "The Commissioners meet, againe proceed to a full survey and then was layd out the Island." In September, 1695, the survey was renewed and extended, the whole being completed on Sept. 28th, so that the 200th anniversary of the completion of the work of laying out this ancient towne occurs on the 28th and not on the 25th of this month.

On the 30th Dec., 1695, the Commissioners met again for the purpose of laying off the land for a town's common, acting under the following instructions from the House of Burgesses:—"Oct. 8th, 1695. Ordered by the House of Burgesses that att Port of Williamstadt be layed out 200 acres of land to be valued by a jury and purchased by the County for the towne common, and that the Island be sett aside for publick buildings." Signed per order,

WILLIAM BLADEN, Clk. of Assembly.
Assented to by his Excellency

and Councill,

HENRY DENTON, Clk. Councill.

The jury impanelled to value 200 acres of land for ye said Towne and Common returned their verdict signed by the foreman in the following words: "We, the jury being all agreed doe value the Towne Land at 18,000 pounds of tobacco per hundred, and the 24 acres within the Towne over and above the 100 acres *pro rata*; also wee [doe value] the seventy and six acres of ye Common at 4,000 pounds of tobacco, and the twenty-five acres next adjoining to the end of the Towne, after the rate of ye rate of above said Towne land per cent. In witness whereof the foreman of the said jury in ye behalf of all the rest hath hereunto set his hand."

Feb. ye 12th, 1695. WILLIAM TURLO.

At April Session, 1706, the Assembly of Maryland passed "an act for the advancement of trade and erecting ports and towns in the Province of Maryland." In this act commissioners were appointed for laying out the town of Oxford *anew*, under conditions almost identical with those prescribed by the acts of 1694 and '95, but with this qualification, it should be "surveyed and laid according to the former plot and when so laid out, the Commissioners, according to their discretion, shall leave out 24 from the 124 acres therein contained by the first laying out and the lots remaining within the 100 acres only shall be adjudged the Town and Port of Oxford, although the same do not contain 100 lots to the end that the lots already taken up and built upon may not be altered or lessened."

From this record it appears that the town as re-erected in 1706, by the name of "the town and port of Oxford," was much smaller in area and acreage than the town and port of Williamstadt as

erected by the acts of 1694 & '95. In July of 1707, Mr. Wm. Turbutt, the deputy surveyor of the county, proceeded in laying out ye town and port of Oxford; beginning at ye towne point and running according to a former platt so far as to include 100 acres of land leaving outt 24 acres which were formerly within the bounds of the said towne as by the said platt appears; some changes were made in the direction of High street and the street along the Strand. By Turbutt's plat the town was laid out into 82 lots with streets, lanes, &c., and a place for public buildings. In 1683 the county justices established a ferry at Oxford for the first time across Third Haven Creek, and appointed Mr. Richard Royston as keeper at a salary of 5,000 lbs. of tobacco annually.

A few years prior to the Revolutionary war Oxford had reached the zenith of her greatness. Although we have no record of its citizens in those days ever indulging in boat races, tournaments or base ball, there is a record in the shape of an autograph letter from the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, "the Patriarch of the State," (as the historian McMahon calls him), to his daughter Mrs. Barrister Charles Carroll; then in London, dated June 15, 1771, in which he speaks of having been in attendance at the Oxford races—doubtless horse running races. The following is an extract from this letter:—"We have been at Oxford races which were honored by the Governor, Mrs. Eden and Miss Darby; our ladies gazed, but, (except a very few) did not approach W. H. J. D., H. H. and W. Thomas had the pleasure of entertaining the Grandees and much bustle there was." From this, we must conclude that things were pretty

lively in Oxford in 1771. Mr. John Pope and Margaret, his wife, were the largest land owners in and around Oxford 200 years ago. Mr. Pope owned both the "Plaindealing" and the "Bonfield" tracts. Their daughter, Frances, married Robt. Ungle, who was deputy naval officer of Port Oxford; Mary Ungle, his only child, married in 1721, Samuel Chamberlaine, long the leading citizen and merchant of Oxford. Their son, Samuel Chamberlaine, Jr., built the old mansion house still standing at "Bonfield," the Chamberlaine homestead, adjoining the town of Oxford, in 1772.

The most unhappy of all the early residents of Oxford were the hapless Acadians, who had the double misfortune of being French as well as papists. In their cruel deportation from Nova Scotia in 1755, five ship loads were sent to Annapolis, where they certainly were not wanted, and thence distributed among the different counties. Their lot was hard; though subjects of Great Britain, they were treated as prisoners of war; yet without the prisoner's hope of exchange or release.

People would not employ them, yet were irritated at their wretchedness and destitution. However, here and there, they found humanity, and among those who befriended them Henry Callister, a merchant of Oxford, Talbot County, deserves honorable mention. He forwarded an address on their behalf to the King; he petitioned Gov. Sharp for them, and he gave large sums from his own pocket to relieve their sufferings, to the serious impairment of his own very moderate fortune.

The Jacobite party and England had many well wishers in Maryland, and their

presence gave rise to almost as many fears and suspicions as were rife in the mother country.

In 1715, the revolt of the Jacobites having terminated in disastrous defeat, the hands of the crown were loaded with prisoners, and the very doubtful policy was adopted of sending them to the colonies, much to the discontent of the provincial legislatures, who strongly objected to having the colonies converted into penal settlements. Two ship loads of these persons, mostly Scotchmen, were sent over to Maryland in 1717, and they were allowed to choose between indenturing themselves as servants for 7 years, and being sold for the same term of servitude; one of these cargoes of penal colonists was landed at Oxford. From these same unfortunate Scotch and Acadian exiles some of the best people living in Maryland to-day are descended.

From 1695, until about 1775, just before the outbreak of the American Revolution, for a period of 80 years, Oxford continued to be a town of considerable commercial importance, but all of its commerce being cut off by the Revolution, it retrograded rapidly, and before the close of the century became truly a deserted village.

The journal of Col. Jeremiah Banning, written just 100 years ago, gives a sad picture of the desertion and desolation of this town as contrasted with its former animation. Her's was surely a sorry centennial. Col. Banning says, Oxford's streets and strands were once covered by busy crowds ushering in commerce from almost every quarter of the globe. The once well worn streets are now grown up in grass, save a few narrow tracks, made by sheep and swine,

and the strands have more the appearance of an uninhabited island, than where human feet had ever trod. This state of dilapidation and decay continued until 1850, when I well remember there were but ten houses here and less than 100 inhabitants; at which time, through the indefatigable efforts of Gen'l Tench Tilghman, the Md. Military Academy was started in Oxford, under the superintendence of Col. John H. Allen, his former classmate at West Point Military Academy. Some of the leading men of Maryland were educated at this school. This enterprise gave a fresh impetus to Oxford, and she grew steadily on, until the completion of her railroad in 1870, a work to which its founder sacrificed many years of his life, and the whole of his ample fortune. This great artery of trade together with the many steamboat facilities which soon followed, gave new life and vigor to Oxford, and made her the flourishing town she is to day; and I predict ever will be while the inexhaustible oyster beds of the Choptank and its tributaries, continue to yield their "perennial harvest of the sea."

May her prosperity, which she is now enjoying, after the long sleep from which she has just recently awakened, increase and continue as time advances, until her children of to-day may live to see her not only a great commercial city, but like her noble name sake—Oxford, England—a great seat of learning, of culture and refinement.

Cure for Barb Wire Cuts.

Mrs. Hawks, Friend, Neb., in a recent issue of the Journal of Agriculture, in regard to cure of horses when injured by barb wire, says :

Every man in the United States that owns a forty rod stretch of treacherous barbed wire fencing knows the evils and damaging effects of it upon animal kind. To say nothing of his loss of valuable stock, if his heart is in the least tender, he must be frequently tempted to forswear the use of it, as he looks upon some poor creature mutilated and suffering because of it. It is true that horses and cattle will become wary of barbed wire fencing in time, and as a rule will keep a safe distance from it. But accidents are always happening. Some sudden fright, or some moment of heedless play, and they go headlong into the almost invisible line—and you know the rest.

Like the rest of farmers, we have barbed wire about the place, because "we can afford," etc. And the handsome mare that has for more than eighteen years been my special pride stands to day a living witness of the outrageousness and cruelty of the worse than useless stuff. "She was old enough to have known better." But you see she felt herself young again, and with her colt ran and played, and in an unguarded moment caught her hoof, and nearly severed it before she untangled herself. Under good treatment and care she is rapidly recovering, but it will be a long time before she will be entirely well.

Barbed wire wounds are much more difficult to heal than common wounds, for with the saw-line cuts, the flesh is always so torn and mutilated. The wound should be carefully and thoroughly sponged every day with a light warm suds in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been put, and the cut protected from the dust, air and flies by bandages of old white cotton cloth. These

must be daily renewed, and the old ones burned. Do not ever be guilty of bandaging with coarse gunny-sacking. In fact, do as you would be done by.

The appended, most excellent and never failing recipe for a home prepared liniment for barbed wire cuts, whether slight or of a serious nature, is worth careful preservation. As we use carbolic acid for everything of this nature, we say just here don't ever be without a can of it in the house, for it is one of the best and most effective disinfectants known. In crystalized form it costs from 60 to 75 cents per can. To liquify it, so as to have ready for use, simply stand the can in hot water for a few moments. But now for the recipe which we know to be good, having used it extensively for several years, and consider it for not a few other purposes, as well as this, better than nine-tenths of the liniments sold at a dollar a bottle.

Liniment for Barbed Wire Cuts.—One-fourth pint each of sweet oil, turpentine, liquid camphor and kerosene, to which add one-half teaspoonful of refined carbolic acid. Apply several times a day, according to severity of the case in hand.

Candy for Feeding Bees.

The American Bee-Keeper gives the following directions for making candy for bees: Two pounds of granulated sugar. Boil until it will crack when dropped into cold water; then take off the fire and stir in one pound of good extracted honey; then stir until it creams, and you will have candy that the bees can use in every kind of weather.

It was a sad instance of vegetable depravity when the first apple tried to destroy the first pear.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Mulching saves labor and is better than watering, any way.

Solitary confinement in a dark stable will make a horse vicious.

See that the collars fit the shoulders and that the hames fit the collars.

Breed to suit your market, and not according to your individual taste.

Wisconsin has found no material difference between planting potatoes in hills and drills.

Milk with dry hands ; it is better for you and better for the cows, and especially in the winter.

An excellent axle grease :—Tallow, 8 pounds ; palm oil, 10 pounds ; plumbago, 1 pound, heat and mix well.

Breed Belgian hares for market. The meat is of fine flavor, and far better than that of the common wild rabbit.

Jersey crosses can readily be obtained at very small cost, and a cross of common, good cows with the Jersey is in all probability the solution of the butter problem so far as the profit goes—and this goes the whole length of the butter question on the farm.

To help the early lambs, the ewes should have a liberal meal of oatmeal gruel, a little warm, every morning as soon as the lamb is born, or beginning a few days before that. By encouraging a flow of rich milk, the lambs will be helped in the most effective manner.

Since the first step in changing from summer to winter dairying is to have the cows bred in December or January, so that they may drop their calves in the fall instead of in the spring, it is not too early to begin laying plans now if you purpose to make the change next year.

The feet of foals very seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection so necessary to their future protection of form and soundness. Horses' feet from this cause alone, frequently become deformed, defective and unhealthy. Ignorance and carelessness are perhaps equally to blame.

Horned cattle require twice as much stable room as polls, for the young cattle of the latter kind can be herded in a pen like sheep until ready to drop their first calves. No chains, stanchions or halters ; never disturbing one another as they crowd around the feeding trough.

Do not be afraid to use land plaster liberally in the stables, gutters and stalls. It is clean, harmless and makes the stable lighter. Keep the walls whitewashed and apply fresh plaster on the floors every day. It is cheap, and a bag or barrel of plaster should always be kept for convenient use.

Unless it can be stacked under cover and stirred frequently, it is better practice to haul the manure upon the fields and spread it as fast as made. Hogs will do the stirring of the heap if a little corn is covered up in it once in awhile ; but for the good of the hogs they should not be allowed to sleep in it.

From cholera there is no safeguard but quarantine. Let no one enter your fields or pens who have been upon an infected farm ; remember that the least particle of manure may start an outbreak in a herd of swine if brought to their quarters upon the shoes of a visitor, upon the foot of a dog or upon a wagon wheel.

Wash galled necks and backs thoroughly with Castile soap and water, following with brine. There is nothing better to prevent or to heal than tannin, which can be bought cheaply ; but the best way, after all, is to wash with water every time the horse comes in sweating, sponging every place upon which the harness bears.

It is a convenience to spay all sows that are not kept for breeding, as they are quieter and make more growth for the same amount of food. The operation cannot be described so as to make it safe for an inexperienced person, but once learned by example through an expert it is quite as easy and safe as the operation on a male pig. It should be done when the pigs are four months old.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The total income of the Church of England is about £300,000 a week.

A Paris library contains 2,200,000 volumes, and is the largest in the world.

It has been estimated that within the past 7 years not less than 500,000 horses have been displaced by the trolley.

The total length of the railway system of the republic of Mexico is at present 11,134 kilometers (equal to 6,914½ miles.)

There were received in the city of Duluth during September, 1893, 9,463,612 bushels of wheat, twice as much as in September, 1894.

The present indications are that the Florida pineapple crop this season will not exceed 3,000 crates. The crop of 1894 was nearly 50,000 crates.

The Union stock yards in Chicago cover 350 acres and cost \$3,000,000. They have eight miles of sheds and receive 8,000,000 head of stock every year.

The Russian government has just closed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 40 locomotives, 20 each for passenger and freight service.

An English war ship now building will have no less than 48 separate boilers in her. There are in them 7,200 tubes, and consequently 14,400 tube ends to keep tight.

The mayor of St. Petersburg has ordered the name of every individual who is found drunk to be posted in specific public places and printed in the Official Gazette. A good idea.

South Dakota produced this year from 30 to 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, against about 8,000,000 bushels last year. The corn crop will yield from 26 to 30,000,000 bushels.—Chicago Tribune.

The Empress of Austria is an inveterate smoker, her daily average being thirty to forty Turkish cigarettes. She says that smoking soothes her nerves. When writing she smokes almost continually.

Prof. Sekorske, of the University of Kew, thinks the low rate of suicide among the Russians—it is about 30 to 1,000,000 in-

habitants—is due in part to the patience and long suffering of the Russian even under the worst treatment, but also to an indecision of character which fears to do anything from which it cannot retreat. In Saxony the rate is 311 to the million.

A statue of Siemens and his friend Helmholtz, after the model of that of the brothers Humboldt in front of the Berlin University, is to be set up in the Charlottenburg before the Technical High School.

The State of Montana has 143,776 square miles. It has more than 1,000,000 acres in excess of New England. There are nearly 40,000,000 acres of grazing lands in the State. It was admitted to statehood in '89.

It is stated that the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway will establish a fast express which will make the run from Chicago to Los Angeles, Cal., in 72 hours, or just 3 days, a saving of 12 hours over the present time.

London Engineering states that in the granite quarries of Bangalore, India, masses of rock 700 feet long and 5 inches thick are detached from the original mass by the action of a fire built along the edge and consuming wood of one-twentieth part the weight of the rock loosened.

W. F. Merrill, gen'l manager of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., stated at the recent banquet of the Western Railway Club in Chicago, that owing to the failure of the last corn crop in Nebraska his road had carried into that State 41,000,000 pounds of supplies, food, clothing and fuel free.

An old cavalryman says that a horse will never step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order with cavalry that should a man become dismounted he must lie down and be perfectly still. If he does so, the entire company will pass over him and he will not be injured. A horse notices where he is going and is on the lookout for a firm foundation to put his foot on. It is an instinct with him, therefore, to step over a prostrate man. The injuries caused by a runaway horse are nearly always inflicted by the animal knocking down, and not by his stepping on them.

For the Maryland Farmer.

DROUGHTS.

These may have two main causes as they affect crops; insufficient rainfall at the proper time, earing time of corn, or evaporation may be hastened by improper cultivation.

Few experiments have been undertaken in this country to ascertain the amount of water necessary to produce a pound of dry matter. Prof. King in Bulletin No. 5 of the Weather Bureau on the "fluctuations in the level and rate of movement of ground water" places it at 325 lbs. Other experiments place it at 412 lbs. in '91, and 333 lbs. in '90. Assuming that the temperature of the years was the same, which it was, 46°, it took 79 lbs. more water to produce a lb. of dry matter when the rainfall was 24.33 in. than when it was 36.71 inches.

Assuming that the dry matter of the ears was equal to that of the stalk and the leaves, which is not far from truth, we see how deleterious a dry July and August must be when the corn is earing, a period of at least six weeks from the starting of the shoot to the passage of the corn into the hard stage.

Now a bushel of corn at the lowest required moisture above 333 lbs. would require over 18,500 lbs., or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and an inch ought to grow over $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. If, however, we assume that $\frac{1}{4}$ that falls evaporates, 50 per cent. runs off, we see at once how much is really needed to make a crop, allowing nothing for the evaporation from not less than 3,000 square inches of surface in the leaves and stalks of each stalk. Then for an acre that gets 100 tons of water we have over 3,500 stalks all evaporating, and all

requiring to be watered, but each returning a portion through a partially saturated atmosphere.

The rainfall here for July in the last 7 years has averaged 6.13 inches, and August 4.05 inches, or 1,000 tons per acre for the two months.

Usually corn is done growing, and the fodder off by the middle of August, but that is not the fact this year, when it has not more than fairly been begun.

If we assume that the average production of corn here is 8 bushels per acre, it would require 14,943 lbs. of water to make it, or 7.12 of a ton. If we double it for the fodder we have $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons as the amount required to which must be added $\frac{1}{4}$ ton for evaporation and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton that runs off, making about $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons in the whole.

Last year a fairly good crop year $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire rainfall of the crop season came in July and August, and not far from $\frac{1}{2}$ in July, and between a 6th and 7th of the entire year (38 inches).

This year, in July, there fell 6.53 inches of rain, or 653 tons to the acre, yet a piece of sandy land, uncultivated, but kept clean, pronounced by Prof. Whitney to be early truck land, only held 3.09 per cent. of moisture, or about 20 tons per acre of water per day, say, 5,000 gallons, and yet corn immediately around it did not fire.

One more fact requires to be noticed and that is evaporation as aided by the winds. Here, this season, they have been unusually strong, probably averaging not less than 10 miles per hour; if so then they must have carried away from 2 to 3 inches of water, and if so at least 2 or 3 times as much rain as has fallen the entire month, 1.31 inches only

has been the rainfall. With these facts before them farmers may see how much rain will be required to make a crop, and from that to "calculate intelligently the probabilities" for making one. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." X.

Drones and Swarming.

Says a beekeeper of repute:—"There are a few beekeepers who argue that if all drones and drone comb are kept out of the hive it would be, to some extent, a preventive of swarming, but with me I have failed to see that this matter of drones has anything to do with the matter of swarming whatever, for I have several times had hybrid colonies in my apiary, from which I have taken all drone combs and not allowed them to rear drones because I did not want my young queens to meet such drones. Yet, so far as I could see, these colonies swarmed as promptly as did those having drones. From my experience in the past I would say that it is not practical to try to keep all drone comb out of any hive, but rather have just one frame in each and every hive, having from six to twelve square inches of drone comb in it, and have such comb stand in a certain place in each hive, so that the apiarist may know just where it is. Then every twenty days open the hives from which it is desired that no drones shall fly and decapitate them, thus making a sure thing of the matter and fully satisfying the bees."

Odd Facts About the Moon.

The height of mountains on the moon is measured by the length of the shadows they cast upon the plains.

If you were on the moon, the earth would appear to be sixty-four times larger than the sun does to residents of this planet.

The moon is believed to be the only member of the planetary system that is wholly devoid of the least trace of an atmosphere.

It is estimated that the light of a full moon is at least 300,000 times weaker than sunlight when the "great orb of day" is standing at meridian.

Our moon weighs one-eightieth as much as the earth. No other satellite in the solar system exceeds one one-thousandth of the weight of its planet.

The 132,856 "craters" which have been discovered on the moon, and which have long been supposed to be extinct volcanic flues, are now believed to have been caused by a bombardment of aerolites.

The moon is not so small as some people have imagined. A recent astronomical calculation attributes to its surface an area fully as great as that of Africa and Australia combined.

The most powerful telescope now in use magnifies 2000 diameters. As the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, it is thus, to all intents and purposes, brought to within 120 miles of our world.

GROUND FEED.

There are at least two good advantages in grinding the feed for the milk cows. One is that the food is supplied in a much better condition to be masticated, digested and assimilated: the other advantage is that it affords a better opportunity for making up what we may term a complete ration. Either of these is desirable. It

is always an item to make the most out of the feed, and if this is done perfect digestion and assimilation is essential. And a more complete ration can not always be supplied with a variety than when dependence is placed upon any one material.

Make the most of the feed and the most out of the cows by supplying the food in the best condition to make the most out of them.

THE BROOD SOW.

From the present until breeding time, says D. A. Kent in *Rural Life*, brood sows should be allowed the pleasure of large pasturage and comfortable sleeping apartments. She should have no grain. Her nutritive system should have rest. She should be reduced in fat if not already reduced. The reduction should progress until she is lean and lank and able to stand a good chase. Such training as this rests up the fat and flesh forming functions of the body and gives the blood opportunity to fully absorb all effete matters in the system, provided proper sanitary relations are observed, both as to food, drink and breath. A sow whose age or ill-treatment will prevent her going through such a training and coming out as fresh and vigorous as a young gilt is not a fit progenitor for the next crop of pigs. The fat of the brood sow should increase a little daily from the date of copulation until farrowing time, at which time she should be comfortably fat. A clumsy condition at farrowing time is dangerous. It also detracts from the vitality and development of the pig. It does not pay either for breeder of feeding stock or breeding stock to use lame, logy or decrepid sows. Hereditary

tendencies may be great or small, but certain it is that, with the animal as with the plants, nothing but perfect forms imbued with strongest vitality can produce desirable and profitable offspring. The boar should be at the lowest state of flesh now, and should begin to fatten and so continue until the breeding period begins.

A Sheep Experiment.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota experiment station, says the Farm, Stock and Home, feels that he has made a most important discovery in his favorite line of sheep raising. He has carried six sheep and ten lambs on a single acre, which was divided into four portions; numbers one and two were sown last fall to winter rye, number three was sown with peas and oats, and number four was put in rape early in spring. Sheep were alternated on plots one and two, which were eaten down three times by June 1st, when the animals were changed to plots three and four, alternating from one to the other. Early in June plots one and two were plowed under, harrowed and planted to corn and rape. Plot number three was eaten down twice, and then sown to rape and sorghum. Number four eaten once, was then harrowed and sorghum planted. July 18th there was enough food on the ground to maintain the sheep six weeks, and the forage is of such a character that it continues to grow on the plots that are not being pastured. Of course, it must be borne in mind that this has been an unusually favorable season, but Prof. Shaw says that it was offset to a certain extent because of the rather poor land on which he grew the forage. There is every reason to believe that the professor has solved the question

of obtaining succulent forage late in fall, which has heretofore been the great obstacle to profitable sheep growing in the northwest.

The Asparagus Beetle Goes North.

Perhaps an Important Discovery.

I have grown asparagus very successfully for ten or fifteen years, but this spring it has been attacked by thousands of small black and yellow beetles, which do not allow it to put its head above ground without gnawing it and leaving it covered with exuviae.

I suppose this pest is well known to you, and I should be much obliged if you would indicate any way of destroying it.

T. J. C.

Magnolia, Mass.

The insect that is occurring so abundantly and is so destructive at Magnolia is without much doubt a recent appearance of that well known pest, the asparagus beetle, *Crioceris asparagi*, at that locality. Will the writer of the above please send examples for positive identification? If proved to be that species, its occurrence at Magnolia will be of considerable interest to those of our entomologists who are giving attention to the distribution and rate of progress of our introduced insect pests.

For a long term of years following the first observed injuries in 1859, the beetle in this country was confined to Long Island and the immediate vicinity of New York. While in the main keeping near the sea coast, it has now extended to the southward as far as Fortress Monroe in Virginia. Within the last ten years, it has been found at Geneva and at Rochester in central and western New York, and quite recently it has been reported

from localities in Ohio. To the northward, in the New England States, it made its appearance at Amherst, Mass., in 1892, and the same year in Nashua, N. H. Magnolia, on the sea coast in northeastern Massachusetts, is nearly as far north as Nashua.

Particular mention is made of the above named localities for the asparagus beetle, as indicating that its range to the northward as an injurious insect will be largely if not entirely limited to a certain zone known as the "Upper Austral life-zone." From data drawn from long-continued observations and studies, certain "life zones" have been mapped, upon the belief that both animals and plants are restricted in their northward distribution—according to Dr. C. Hart Merriam—"by the total quantity of heat during the season of growth and reproduction." These life-zones, as they have been plotted, while not strictly agreeing, "conform in a most gratifying manner" (Merriam) to isotherms shown on our most reliable maps, and to the contour lines of elevation indicated on the recent "Gannett's Nine sheet Contour Map," published by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The probability of the limitation of insect pests to certain life-zones, irrespective of the broader distribution of their food-plants, has lately been made the subject of study by Mr Howard, Chief of the Entomological Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was first suggested to him by the discovery that the San Jose scale in the recent introduction into the eastern United States—although it had been distributed by nurseries over the entire State of New Jersey—was not found in its northern portion (Dr. Smith); and that the in-

fested portion of New Jersey, Long Island, and all the infested localities in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, lay within the Upper Austral zone. He has also called attention to the probability that the asparagus beetle may be subject to the same northern limitation, although its occurrence at Amherst, Mass., and Nashua, N. H., appeared to him to militate against such a belief. A study of the Gannett map, above referred to, seems to us, on the contrary, to give a marked confirmation to the theory. From the loop and curves of the 100 feet contour lines which elsewhere define the northern boundary of the Upper Austral zone, followed along the southern and eastern New England seacoast and inward along the river valleys, it appears in every way probable that Amherst, Nashua and Magnolia in reality fall within the Upper Austral, and will be so indicated in future corrected and extended life-zone maps.

If this limitation of insect ravages by our accepted life-zones shall be established, it will relieve us from the fear of the spread of certain insects over the entire States into which they have been introduced; and, of still greater importance, of an unnecessary expenditure of labor and money for the extermination of a pest, when its wide distribution will be prevented by constant climatic conditions. Thus, Upper Austral zone insects, if such there be, could not establish themselves over much the larger portion of the New England States and New York—in the latter limited, outside of Long Island, to a narrow strip along the Hudson River reaching to nearly Saratoga and the larger area taking in Oneida Lake and the smaller lakes of western

New York, and the territory northward and westward from the east of Oswego along Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, and a narrow strip bordering Lake Erie, possibly not quite to the southwestern corner of the State.

If the San Jose scale is not to be exterminated in our State—while the famed “apple belt” bordering Lake Ontario and the fruit region of the Hudson River Valley will be exposed to it—there would still be reason for thankfulness that it is subject even to this degree of limitation.

In view of the nearly one half million of dollars (\$475,000) already appropriated by the legislature of Massachusetts for the extermination of the gypsy moth, it would be a matter of rejoicing if this costly foreign introduction shall prove to be an Upper Austral zone insect. Certain it is, although perhaps only accidental, that by far the greater part of the infested locality in northeastern Massachusetts is bounded by the Gannett contour line of 100 feet elevation, which, there is reason to believe, will hereafter be accepted as the boundary line in that part of New England of the zone above named.

The above may seem a too extended discourse to be based upon the simple inquiry that precedes it, but a single fact has often suggested a theory, and may serve at times to establish one.

In reply to the request in the inquiry for indication of a method of destroying the insect, the following remedies for the asparagus beetle are given in the first Report on the Insects of New York, 1883, viz., employing fowls for hunting the beetles, dusting freshly air-slacked lime over the larvæ upon the plants, cutting

away the young seedlings, and the removal of the seed-stems when the asparagus season is over. Of these, the lime remedy is the most simple and, it is believed, the most effective.—*Country Gentleman*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

TEMPERATURE.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

Prof. Abbe, of the Monthly Weather Review, in a late number, expresses his opinion that the limit of successful weather forecasts has been nearly reached unless the area of them is broadened, or investigations of atmospheric phenomena in its higher regions undertaken.

Whether the atmosphere has its oceans, streams and currents is at least doubtful. The law of gases is at best but illy defined and the presence of the new element, Argon, may revolutionize things much in the same way that coal-tar has been put to so many uses. In the attempt to make quinine their use was stumbled on much in the same way as the daguerreotype to which additions of purposes are constantly being made; or lightning that once chained, bids fair to become an endless service of power. Indeed Edison declares that we are only on the "edge so far as uses are concerned."

The law of diffusion of gases is in an embryotic state, and will so continue until the simples are all known, and the law, by and through which they become compounds, is discovered.

Heat and moisture are the two prime factors in chemistry, and the rate at which cities and towns are growing, forests being denuded, cultivated areas becoming greater, in which the conservation or radiation of heat is retarded or

accelerated, and, also, of moisture that add to the difficulty.

Many sections of Europe are rendered moist by the presence of numerous canals, and by being dyked from the sea. The great West, or a portion at least, is undergoing the same change, and it remains to be seen how far they and cultivation may modify our winds, that now leave the Rocky Mountains with their moisture left behind in the form of rains and snows.

Our railroad system in its westward progress has been said to carry the lightning and all dependent on it. When Russia, in her zeal for open seaports in sections that never freeze, shall have made Siberia a network of railroads, and its wastes, now desolate, the abode of thrift, and the sound of the steam whistle familiar to the ear, greater marvels of climate are likely to be seen.

Should air ships become common, and the now generally quiet atmosphere be ploughed by numberless vehicles propelled by wings, or in some other way, who can tell the effect on climate?

We are now going at race horse speed in the accumulation of wealth, in the discovery of labor saving machinery, in opening up new sources of profitable manufacture. If the Amazonian women, who consider the "grey mare the better horse," and the wage earners, do not "kill the goose that lays the golden egg;" if the socialists, anarchists and agnostics do not succeed in their mad attempts to turn down God's command, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," and Christ's higher, more lovely ones, "Love thy brother as thyself," "render tribute to whom tribute is due," and "my kingdom is not of this world,"

and who quietly, without a word, laid down his life according to the form of Jewish law; and if our humanity shall succeed in a return to primitive family life, and law, with due regard for that higher, better one that relates to the future beyond the grave, we may look for a band of workers all over the earth, carrying the barometers, the thermometers, and the rain gauge, interrogating their figures, even as Newton did the tables of the moon, and taking new and better ones when the old fail to answer, until they shall have unlocked the secret of the winds and rains, and their forecast assume a degree of certainty little dreamed of now, until commerce and agriculture shall come to their own again, arbiters of the world's fate and climate and all that it relates to will grow in interest. Then there shall be no attempt to grow wheat in Florida, or oranges in Montana. Each man will seek to fit his crops to his soil and climate; a single good crop will not count as now against numerous failures, involving loss of time never to be regained, and of money, its product.

Railroads and ocean steamers will become the arbiters in this new reciprocity of trade and the golden days will have come again never to leave. Whether selfishness, ignorance, or greed shall stifle the new bantling, will depend on the campaign of education now on, and the foresight of those that shall direct it, the weather observers at Washington, and at every point where the government has a station.

Gov. Hughes, of Arizona, reports to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, that Arizona contains 113,000 square miles

of which 40,000,000 acres are grazing land; 10,000,000 acres are capable of reclamation to agriculture. The territory contains 8,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 full of standing timber. There are now 579,000 under cultivation. The Gov. makes a strong plea for statehood.

New Process for Keeping Fruit Fresh.

Henry P. Du Bellet, Consul of the United States at Rheims, under date of July 10, 1895, describes the experiments made by Mr. A. Petit, chief of the laboratory of horticultural society researches at the National Horticultural School of Versailles, in keeping fruits fresh—these experiments deserve the attention and consideration of fruit growers throughout the United States. The great difficulty experienced in preserving fruits in their natural state has led Mr. Petit to endeavor to find some solution remedying this difficulty.

Impressed with the powerful action of alcoholic vapors on the mold which generally appears on the surface of fruits in a damp atmosphere, Mr. Petit noticed that pears and apples kept for several months in a surrounding saturated with vapors of water and alcohol, even were they at the beginning in a state of decay, showed no sign of mold, while fruit in every particular identically similar to the former, stored under the same conditions, but not exposed to the action of alcoholic vapors, were entirely covered with it.

Taking advantage of this observation, Mr. Petit applied the principle to the preservation of fruits in general, and most particularly to grapes, because, more than others, the latter are subject to mold. It is to be foreseen that grapes kept, from the day they are cut off the

vines, in an atmosphere saturated with vapors of water and alcohol would, by the retarding of the sweating period, not only remain free from mold, but would even retain their natural aspect. Consequently, should the temperature be constant and low, the preservation could be maintained long and well, stems green, grapes firm, and flavor perfect.

On the 31st of October, 1894—that is, very late in the season and at a very unfavorable time—Mr. Petit placed, with other fruits and a bottle filled with 100 cubic centimeters (61 inches) of alcohol at 96°, some bunches of grapes known as “Chasselas de Fontainebleau,” fresh from the vine, in a brick recipient in the form of a parallelopiped, cemented inside and closed as hermetically as possible by a common wooden door. In two similar recipients contiguous to the first, one of which was kept open and the other closed, but without alcohol, were stored similar fruits from the same tree and vines. The fruits were laid on wood shavings. The recipients were built in a very damp cellar, the temperature of which varied regularly from 10° to 8° (50° to 46 2-5° F.) during the whole time the experiment lasted.

On November 20, the grapes placed in the recipient left open, and especially so those in the closed recipient without alcohol, were mostly rotten and covered with mold and were immediately removed. In the recipient containing the bottle of alcohol, the grapes were beautiful; on one bunch, two grapes had turned brown, but were firm, full, and free of mold; they did not taste at all sour, thus differing essentially from moldy grapes, especially those subject to *Penicillium glaucum*. The hair hygrometer in the

recipient registered 98°. On December 7, the bunches of grapes in the recipient containing the alcohol had kept their fine aspect; on most of them, however, one or two grapes had turned brown and were in the same condition as those above referred to. On December 24, same results; on most of the bunches could be seen one or two grapes commencing to decay. At the end of nearly two months, each bunch had lost but from two to four grapes each and all were in a perfect state of preservation, the stalks being perfectly green and the grapes firm, full, and savory, and having all the qualities of fresh-cut grapes.

At the conclusion of the experiment 28 cubic centimeters (17 cubic inches) of alcohol at 60° remained in the bottle out of the 100 centimeters (61 cubic inches) at 96°, but, as Mr. Petit remarks, the door of his recipient had not being built with great care and did not close hermetically, hence a useless consumption of alcohol.

The process offers many advantages. It is simple, easy of application, and cheap, and, if adopted by our fruit growers, would allow them not only to hold their fine fruits until they can dispose of them at a fair price, but would also insure them handsome profits during the winter months.

Conditions in Breeding.

Granting that one could succeed in securing a breed which combined all that was required, it must then meet the conditions to success. Hardiness is an important factor. A breed that is capable of enduring one climate may succumb to another. The pastures and

foods in certain sections may suit the animal, and might not thrive elsewhere. The Merino sheep is a favorite because it is active, hardy and can graze on hill-sides and thrive in larger flocks than other breeds. Conform it to produce not only fine wool but heavy carcasses, and it loses its fitness for the hillsides and will require more care. Cross the fastest trotting stallion and a Clydesdale mare. The speed of the trotter will have been sacrificed for more size, yet less than the Clydesdale has been secured. The breeds are the results of years of selection. Any attempt to combine the merits of two breeds destroys both. No general purpose animal can be produced, nor is it required. One can breed for speed, or for strength in the horse, for milk, butter or beef in cattle, and for mutton or wool in sheep, but perfection can only be obtained in any one object sought. As it is at present the farmer can breed for what he wants, and can adapt the animal to his climate and farm. Take away the individual characteristic of his animals, and let him breed for something that is general purpose and he will take a backward step, secure nothing, and his stock will degenerate into scrubs. The fact that each breed has the "one prominent point," inherited through years of careful selection and breeding, is the safeguard against degeneracy and a great advance in the march of progress and improvement.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Geo. T. Hollyday & Co., Removal.

This popular house, forced by their enlarged and increasing business, have removed to 326 N. Howard St., a few doors below their old stand, where in larger and better quarters they will welcome all who call. Their

Eureka Condition Powders and Liniment are proving more and more a success the longer they are known. Please see their advertisement on our cover, and note their new number.

Goats' Milk.

Dr. C. M. Aiken, in the London Agricultural Gazette, in an article analyzing milk of different animals utilized in the service of man, thus speaks of goats' milk and sheep's milk:

Goats' milk is largely used both for direct consumption and also, to a slight extent, for the manufacture of cheese. In some respects it may be said to possess a distinct advantage over cows' milk, inasmuch as goats are not subject to that dread disease, so widely spread among cows, namely, tuberculosis—a disease which we know now is transferable to the human species. Goats' milk is, therefore, free from any risk in this respect. In color it is generally white, but sometimes has a yellowish tinge. It has a slight characteristic odor and flavor, both of which distinguish it from cows' milk, while it is also of a more slimy tendency than the latter. On an average, it is richer in solids, especially in soluble nitrogenous substances, than cows' milk, and is less easily creamed. This latter quality may be explained by the fact that the fat globules are smaller than those in cows' milk. The slight odor which it possesses is not a characteristic of the milk itself, but is peculiar to the skin of the goat, and is imparted to the milk externally.

Goats Good Milkers.

It is a well-known fact that goats are characterized by a high yield of milk. This may be probably stated, for a year,

at ten times their live weight on an average; and good milkers among them may actually yield from twenty to thirty times their live weight. This, we need scarcely say, is far in excess of that of cows' milk, which on an average may be stated at scarcely more than five times their live weight. The average composition of goats' milk is as follows:

	PER CENT.
Water	85.5
Fat	4.7
Caseous matter	3.8
Albumen	1.3
Milk-sugar.....	4.0
Ash.....	0.7
Total.....	100.0

It will thus be seen that the total solids amount to 14.5 per cent., which is considerably higher than in cows' milk. The specific gravity varies between 1.026 and 1.038.

Sheep's Milk

The special interest connected with sheep's milk is due to the fact that from it one of the most celebrated of French cheeses is made, namely, Roquefort. It possesses a yellowish white color, with a rather disagreeable smell and flavor. Like goats' milk, it is richer in solids than cows' milk; indeed, it is very considerably richer in solids than goats' milk. It does not sour so quickly as cows' or goats' milk, and requires for coagulation more rennet than they do. Like goats' milk, it creams with considerable difficulty, and the butter made from the cream is of a soft, oily consistency, and neither possesses a very pleasant flavor nor good keeping qualities. Its fatty globules are larger than those of cows' milk. Sheep are by no means such rich milkers as

goats; indeed, they are very inferior to cows in this respect, and their average annual yield may be stated at not over one-half more than their live weight. The average composition of sheep's milk is as follows:

	PER CENT.
Water.....	83.0
Fat	5.3
Caseous matter	4.6
Albumen	1.7
Milk-sugar.....	4.6
Mineral matter.....	0.8
Total.....	100.0

The total solids will thus be seen to amount to no less than 17 per cent. The specific gravity lies between 1.035 and 1.041.

The most sensible plan in selecting cattle for the dairy is to find out what branch of the business is best adapted to your soil, location and market and make selections from the breed that comes nearest to perfection in the branch of dairying, which you wish to follow.

The Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

The first point sought by those wishing to insure their lives is naturally safety. No Insurance Company in the United States can offer better guarantees as to this than the Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association, for which Col P. L. Perkins, a gentleman of well-known probity and first-class business ability, is the Baltimore representative; for the Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association holds over \$1,300,000 cash surplus. It has over \$139,000,000 insurance in force, with 35,000 policy holders. In addition to such safeguards it is worked on a most excellent and economical system insuring the best possible results.

FERTILIZERS.

CONDUCTED BY H. J. PATTERSON,
Of the Maryland Ag'l. Experiment Station.
Contributions and Queries Invited from
all Sources.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Maryland Mucks.

In Maryland there are large areas covered with muck to a greater or less depth; and if farmers properly appreciate its value it might be used to good advantage in many ways upon the farm and save much outlay for fertilizers. The value of muck from an agricultural standpoint rests in the following facts:—

1st. As a means of supplying organic matter, and by so doing materially change and better the mechanical condition of the soil; produce in the soil a fermentation that will make plant food available; and cause the formation of humates with their attendant beneficial results.

2nd. As a means of supplying material quantities of the three valuable plant foods, viz., nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Air dry muck may contain from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of nitrogen, or from as much as is contained in average stable manure to four or five times as much. The percentages of potash and phosphoric acid in mucks are small, yet considering the amount that would ordinarily be applied, they would have a material effect.

3rd. Muck could be used to a great extent and very advantageously for the composting with other waste materials, and especially in making composts for use in truck farming.

4th. Muck which contains considerable organic matter in a fairly well pre-

served condition is very valuable as a bedding or litter for stock, as it has the power to absorb and retain valuable liquid matters that would otherwise be lost. Some of the mucks found in Maryland are very similar to and of about as good quality as that used so extensively in Northern Europe, and baled and shipped to this country, for use as bedding in city stables.

The following analysis of a sample of air dry muck from St. Mary's County will give an idea of the value of some of this material which is now going to waste, while farmers are spending much money for fertilizers, especially nitrogen, and this material on their own farms.

Water.....	3.13	per cent.
Ash or mineral matter...	9.83	" "
Organic matter.....	87.04	" "
Phosphoric acid	0.20	" "
Potash	0.96	" "
Nitrogen	2.24	" "

H. J. P.

TUBERCULOSIS.

We have received the following letter upon the subject of tuberculosis, which we think well worthy of the attention of experts. This disease has received a very conspicuous advertisement in Massachusetts, from which State this letter has come to us, and a large amount of money has been expended there in payment for cattle destroyed by the commissioners appointed by the legislature. Evidently tuberculin is yet in its trial stage—a very large number having little or no faith in it—and should be used only as a remedy yet to be proven as reliable:

Editor of Maryland Farmer:—From a physician lately returned from Europe and his studies there, I learn that the

latest development as to Tuberculosis is, that the Tuberculin test is not reliable, but is dangerous, it being regarded as vaccination for the disease. The true test is microscopic examination of the blood and saliva which will show the presence of the disease in the system.

This is borne out by my experience, for in six cows that I had examined, because they did not seem as hearty as the rest of the herd, but which did not respond to the test, all fell off in their milk from one-third to one-half the usual flow and did not recover it for a fortnight.

Truly yours., J. A. CUNNINGHAM.
Bolton, Mass.

For the Maryland Farmer.

PEDIGREE SEEDS.

H. W. BUCKBEE.

Now that the harvest is practically over, and such an abundant one it has been, the results must seem very gratifying as we look back on those days of careful thought and continual toil.

How was this wonderful crop accomplished? We can all unite in saying that nature's elements had much to do with it, but in addition, comes cultivation and Planting Stock, certainly the latter comes in for a good bulk of the praise.—For see! what strides of advancement have been made both as to yield and quality. Corn easily yielding over 100 bushels per acre on an average, in many sections. Oats 125 bushels per acre is truly marvelous, while wheat, rye, barley and all general field crops form a rear guard of unusual strength. But just look at the array of Garden Products. Every State and County Fair as well as all exhibitions have been

crowded with the choicest products from the market and family garden. It all goes to show that we are entering a new era of advanced Agricultural and Horticultural interest.

I have received testimonial letters from thousands of my customers in almost every country testifying in glowing terms the results obtained by planting Buckbee's Seeds:

Now comes the time when all farmers and gardeners are commencing to plant for next year, and first of all comes in their mind—Seeds. Is that which you have been planting for years good enough? By all means No. It is absolutely necessary that a change be made occasionally and then to get the latest improved and very best stock obtainable.

Buckbee's Seed and Plant Guide for 1896 (mailed to all regular customers January 1st, and is free to all intending buyers for the asking), portrays with accuracy the products of the Rockford Seed Farms. Tells all about the great Oat—Illinois, which produced from 100 to 150 bushels per acre in 1895. The new Corn—Buckbee's Colossal, which gave an average yield of over 100 bushels to the acre in many sections.

The valuable novelties in the Garden and Flower Seed line will be attractive to every one, while the array of Plant novelties will be of much pleasure to all lovers of the beautiful.

Now is the time to begin plans for next year, don't put off until too late. Take time by the forelock and make the "Harvest" of 1896 stand out as an example of the wonders which the Agricultural and Horticultural world can accomplish.

Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897.

Notes from Headquarters.

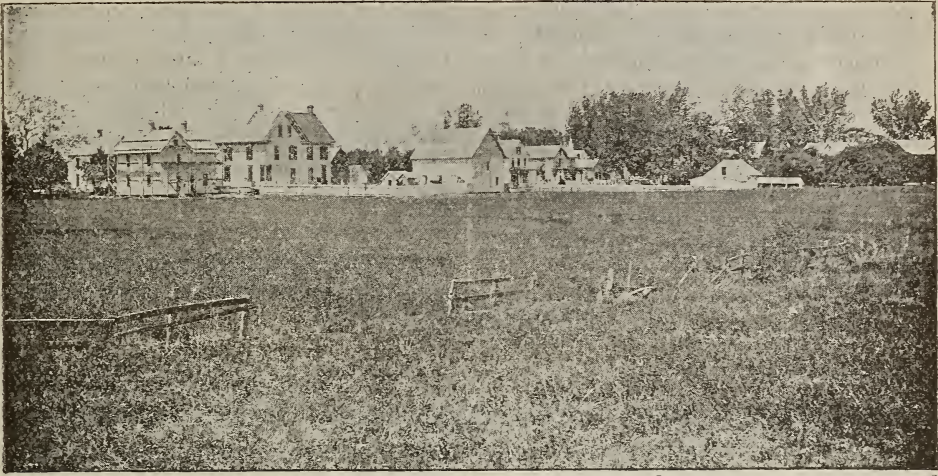
General Manager Brackett of the Baltimore Centennial Exposition, is in receipt of a letter from a Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, W. P. Wilson, in which he says—referring to the proposed work of the Museum in collecting exhibits in the Central and South American States—"If you wish to join us in the work, it would please us to know it. Later, however, I shall be able to tell you with more exactness regarding the expense, as on last Tuesday I sent our Mr. Harper to Venezuela for a careful tour of two months to secure full collections of products and materials from that country and to arrange, as we have partially done, for a commission established by law, with an appropriation from the Government, to renew our collections yearly, and take directions through us as to what ought to be collected. We have already had the promise of this commission from the Secretary of State of Venezuela, but thought it best to send Mr. Harper at once to consummate the whole matter.

Major Brackett has returned from Atlanta, where he went to attend the Cotton States and International Exposition. While there he was treated handsomely by the Midway concessionaries and the people of the Southland generally. In speaking of the Exposition he expressed the following: "I have only one criticism to make, and that is that the Exposition is too big for the place. I hardly think the attendance justifies the magnitude of the Exposition. The city, however, has doubtless already received commensurate benefit in the advertisement it has gotten as a commercial centre. Many of the foreign exhibitors told me they would engage space at the Baltimore Exposition." At a banquet tendered him by the Midway concessionaries, the Major spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of our enterprise, and furnished much information to those

assembled around the banquet table. He was greeted with generous applause.

Tom Yuen, an Americanized Chinaman, called on Major Brackett in regard to the establishment of a Mongolian Village at the Exposition. It is the purpose of the Association to have this attraction different from the Chinese Village seen at the World's Fair in Chicago. A correct scene of home life and occupations of the people of the Celestial Empire will be given. Mr. Yuan was interested in the Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair.

In speaking of the site of the Baltimore Exposition, Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, who was the supervising architect of the Atlanta Exposition, spoke as follows: "I have seen the sites of all the large Expositions in the world, and this surpasses all of them. Its natural advantages should furnish great possibilities, and, while Atlanta has accomplished wonders, Baltimore should surpass her. You will have practically no grading to do, and the magnificent forest that exists in the park could not be reproduced in a hundred years, and will furnish an innovation to the Baltimore Exposition that could not be established elsewhere. At Atlanta, Chicago and Paris the entire Exposition burst upon the gaze at one time. The forest in Clifton Park will obviate that, and will furnish several shows instead of one. The lake will furnish an opportunity for a grand effect with a large electric fountain in the centre. The art gallery could be made a permanent affair, and should be built in circular form at the North end of the lake, with wide approaches and column effects. The old mansion at the park would make an excellent Administration building. I would suggest that one man be made a supervising architect, and that the architects of the various cities be petitioned to submit plans and estimates for certain buildings. In this way you get a variety. Baltimore, with a population of 600,000, should outstrip Atlanta with 100,000, but no time is to be lost, and active work should be begun at once."



HURLOCKS, B., C. & A. R. R.

BEAUTIFUL MARYLAND.

In this number, carrying out our plan of giving views of different localities, we give an illustration of the village of Hurlocks, Md. It is a flourishing town on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R., and promises large improvements in the future. The land around it is level, but fertile; and all the crops of this garden region of our State are grown to perfection.

About Trees.

White oak makes one of the finest park trees.

Butternut is a rapid growing tree on good soil, and ornamental.

Black walnut is a first-class tree for ornamental and useful work.

The English, American, or Dutch elm will grow in any situation and make good-sized trees.

Locust does well on comparatively thin soils, although in some sections it is troubled with the borer.

American beech is a fine tree for group

ing in parks or pleasure grounds, and does well in a thin soil when once established.

American chestnut does well on any soil that is well drained; good for timber plantations, park, or roadside.

Sugar maple is good as forest or ornamental tree; will do as well on rocky hillside, when once established.

Western catalpa is highly prized on account of its rapid growth and its durability; fine also as an ornamental tree.

All the large growing thorns form fine fringes along the borders of woodlands or parks and are attractive in fruit or flower.

Books and Catalogues.

Report of the United States Life-Saving Service, 1894.

Vaughan's Fall edition Gardening, illustrated. Bulbs, Plants, Seeds. Winter blooming Calla Lilies, "Clothilde Soupert"; ever blooming Winter Rose, &c. Chicago: 84 & 86 Randolph St. New York: 26 Barclay St.

A Superior Egg Carrier.

So many of the readers of The Maryland Farmer are constantly shipping eggs and as constantly getting deductions made from profits from eggs being broken or cracked in transportation, that for the benefit of such losers we have inspected The Baltimore Safety Egg Carrier, manufactured at 218 N. Holliday St., by the Baltimore Egg Crate Co., and which entirely prevents such breakage and consequent loss. This Egg Carrier pays for itself in a few trips. It consists of a series of drawers divided into separate

compartments for each individual egg, and when enclosed in the carrier to get an egg broken or otherwise injured is quite impossible. For full description and prices write the manufacturers. The genial, active and enterprising Mr. Jno. L. Unverzagt is at the head of the company and responds promptly to all who write.

A pound of copperas dissolved in two gallons of water makes a good disinfectant.

Baltimore Business Directory.

Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.

Attorney at Law, Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'ld'g

Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's, Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles

Baltimore Transfer Co. 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

Business College School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles

Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

S. L. Lamberd Co., Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.

Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co.,
B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

Carriage Builders, Martin L. McCormick & Bro.
Madison and Boundary Aves.

Chemicals & Fertilizers, R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent 102 S. Charles St.

Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent,
Fidelity Building.

Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co.,
709 E. Fayette Street.

Funeral Directors, Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.

Cole's Hotel, Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.
Stables. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts

Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

Maltby House. American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.

Katter. James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson,
Sharp and Barnett Sts.

House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.

Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St

Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.

Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.

Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty D. V. S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

213 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

11th Month. NOVEMBER. 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	2 10 18.3 A.M.	New Moon	16 12 11.5 P.M.
Last Quar.	9 6 6.5 P.M.	First Quar.	24 2 18.7 A.M.
Perigee	13 11 A.M.	Apogee	25 6 A.M.

Thanksgiving day. November 28,

THE EDITOR VISITS GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

Farmers' National Congress.

This body of representative agriculturists met this year at Atlanta, and we take pleasure in giving the following from the *Fruithurst Reporter*, which refers particularly to the character of the gathering:

"The name 'Farmers National Congress' is to a certain extent a misnomer, tending to give the idea to those not familiar with the aims and objects of this body that it is a meeting strictly of farmers, instead of a congress for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country, as it really is. As a matter of fact, not one in ten of the delegates are farmers, in the general acceptance of

the term, although they are familiar with and have made a study of agricultural interests. The delegates to the Congress are appointed by the governors of the different States and selected from the most noted and intelligent men of the State, who can debate and act intelligently on every question of national importance affecting agricultural interests—and there are very few questions that do not.

The present Congress was made up of men standing high in public life in their own States, and largely men of wealth and large influence, and it is probable that no similar body, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bankers' Convention, represents so much individual wealth as the members of the Farmers' National Congress."

While we do not wholly agree with the above as to the statement that "not one in ten of the delegates are farmers," which we know to be otherwise, the general estimate placed upon the individual members is correct. The debates of the body covered a very broad province and all the principal topics which are agitating the

country at the present day entered into discussion. It would require more room than we have at our command, to give a brief synopsis of the six days work which this Congress performed, and which must be had in their authorized minutes to be rightfully understood. All items discussed and all propositions offered to the Congress were only regarded from their bearing upon the interests of agriculture and as affecting those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The report of the chairman of the committee on the Baltimore Centennial Exposition and the meeting of the Congress in Baltimore in 1897, was received favorably and placed on file, and the greetings sent by General Manager Fred Brackett were cordially reciprocated. The Baltimore Exposition Buttons were sought from the Editor of the Maryland Farmer, and many members of the Congress wore them during the session. The Congress adjourned to meet in Nashville, Tenn., next year.

Since our return to Baltimore we have received notice that we were unanimously chosen by the Irrigation Congress as a Member of the Executive Committee of that body, and the Secretary in sending the notice, suggests that the body will be happy to meet in Baltimore during the Exposition of '97.

Fruithurst, Ala.

One of the most enjoyable days it has fallen to our lot to experience, was spent in the session of the Farmers' National Congress at Fruithurst, Ala. This is a tract of 20,000 acres owned by a syndicate company, who are converting what was last year a wild tract of hilly woodland, into a garden, a vineyard, and a populous town. Many houses are already built,

a beautiful hotel of large proportions is fast approaching completion, and acres upon acres of vineyard are already showing signs of prosperity; while all fruits which flourish in that fruitful region are having attention.

Capt. Phillips, of Fruithurst, gave us a full description of the inception of this scheme of developing here a first-class fruit colony; and Mr. R. L. Spencer, also of Fruithurst, Ala., gave the successful details of the undertaking. About 4,000 acres have already been sold, and he showed that four tons of grapes had been harvested from 3 acres of the land; and as they reached New York and Boston, Washington and Baltimore in July and first of August, they had the market entirely to themselves—and the amount of profit on ten of their acres was much larger than on the generality of farms of 300 acres or more, in ordinary crops.

The Atlanta Exposition.

We took the opportunity on Saturday P. M., the Farmers' National Congress having adjourned for that purpose, to visit the Exposition now being held at Atlanta, Ga. It is much more extensive than we anticipated. That a city of less than 100,000 inhabitants should carry forward successfully such a magnificent Exposition passes our comprehension. That there should be the least doubt as to the success of the Baltimore Centennial, when contemplating this one at Atlanta, would destroy our faith in the public spirit of our people. Baltimore has facilities far surpassing those of our beautiful sister of the South, in the center of population, in the location of their Exposition grounds, in the facilities for reaching them from all parts of the city, in the beautiful character of the sur-

rounding country, in the magnificent view of city, country, river and bay, which mingle in the landscape from the vantage grounds of Clifton, as well as in the matter of easy access for all exhibits from North, South, East and West, and from every foreign country. If the great advantages for such an Exposition could be understood thoroughly abroad, that of '97 in Baltimore would surpass even the great Columbian at Chicago.

The Editor of the Maryland Farmer, and his wife also, have the pleasantest remembrances of this session of the Farmers National Congress and of the people of Atlanta, and will place their visit of 1895 among the precious items in their eventful lives.

THANKSGIVING.

On the 28th comes once more this happy day of all the year, when nothing but joyful associations are to be in all our homes. Let us make it in the good old fashioned way of bountiful boards and great family gatherings, the very day of days. Life has too few periods around which the feast of home life gathers, and Thanksgiving day should never be neglected.

ATLANTA, GA.

This is a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, the greater part of which consists of new buildings and residences since the war. The destruction by Sherman's army in its memorable journey to the sea was almost complete, and the entire city has, per force, been rebuilt within 30 years past. The business blocks are some of them very fine structures, and some of the residences are beautiful in

design and elaborate in detail of architecture. The many one story dwellings—all of wood—with wide piazza, and each separate from his neighbour, give a particularly home appearance to the resident streets. On this account, also, the city extends over a large area. We received every attention during our visit from its hospitable citizens, and our stay there was a season of enjoyment.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

While in Atlanta we took the opportunity to call at the office of the Southern Cultivator, and were shown through the building. Theirs is a fine establishment and displays on every hand evidences of prosperity and thrift. We thank those in charge for the courtesies extended to us; long may they live and prosper.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Meeting of Trustees—Splendid Reports.

The meeting of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College took place Oct. 11th. President, Hon. Wilmot Johnson (presiding.) Messrs. C. B. Calvert, Allan Dodge, C. H. Stanley, David Seibert, J. P. Silver, L. Loke. The president's report was read, in which attention was called to the present condition of the institution. One hundred and fourteen students had matriculated and many were turned away. Every room in the building is full. The establishment of the department of civil engineering claimed a former room, which had been given to the dormitory students. This is an excellent apartment for this work. A committee of the board visited these quarters and expressed themselves as highly pleased with its finish and equipment.

The mechanical department was also inspected and its equipment seen. The committee of inspection expressed themselves

as completely satisfied with the work here inaugurated. Lieutenant Ford has charge of this department. Under his guidance Maryland will soon have connected with her State college a department of advanced mechanics the peer of any in the land.

The committee of the board appointed to inspect students' quarters and their mess hall, reported that after a careful inspection they were glad to report that every part of the building was found to be in a most creditable condition. The rooms were neat and tidy, the mess hall cleanly and supplied with good, wholesome food.

The board visited the Experiment Station and inspected the new building which has been recently constructed. It shows in its design an understanding of what is necessary to advance this great interest in Maryland. The farmers of the State are loud in their calls for new methods for the advancement of their profession, and the Experiment Station is so doing its work that he who runs may read the lesson which will conduce to a better condition of things all along the line of agricultural progress.

The new detail from the army in the person of Lieutenant Overton has established an excellent discipline. The students seemed to be marked by a decided military bearing, and this department seems to be catching the spirit of progress with the others and a high order of military standing is pronounced. Resolutions were passed upon the death of Prof. Rigley, the entomologist of the station.

The Chrysanthemum Show.

The arrangements for this annual show of the beauties of Autumn Flowers are made, and the show will open at the Music Hall, on Maryland Ave., Nov. 5. It promises to be the best show in the history of the club, and we advise our readers to make it a point to visit it. Its influence is wide-spread, and it is doing

a grand work of refinement among the people young and old.

American Hog Exports.

From the report of the Hon Sec. of Agriculture.

There were taken into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1893, 243,824,000 pounds of bacon, valued at \$56,850,000. During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, the United States sent to England 226,676,000 pounds of bacon, against 179,872,000 lbs. during the corresponding months of 1893. Thus our trade with Great Britain in hog products shows an increase of nearly 45,000,000 pounds this year. The largest price offered for hogs was for those running from 130 to 190 lbs., which carried not more than 2½ inches of fat on the back. For such pigs 7s. 6d. "per score"—that is in our money \$1.80 per 10 pounds, or 9 cents a pound liv weight. The bacon which commands the best prices in the English market is a lean and not oversalted meat.

General Exports.

The United Kingdom paid to American producers during the year 1893, for breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and tobacco more than \$324,000,000. That is to say, the British market bought more than one half of all the exports of the United States during that year, including mineral oils with agricultural exports (and there was only \$16,131,473 worth of oil shipped) the United Kingdom took 54.31 per cent. of all that was exported from the United States during that year. The entire exports breadstuffs, &c., of that year from the United States to all parts of the world aggregated \$615,574,086 worth in value. In addition to so much meat and breadstuffs

the same country took in the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, 141,294 tons of hay from the United States.

Cheese and Butter.

Great Britain took 31,520 tons of cheese from the United States during the year which ended April 30, 1894, and of butter for the same period 2,021 tons. Denmark furnished, in butter, in the same year to Great Britain, 48,997 tons. From these dairy figures one may reasonably conclude that the butter and cheese capabilities of the United States are only just beginning to be developed.

GOLDEN ROD.

Its Effects on Horses should be Thoroughly Investigated.

According to Dr. C. F. Scott, the Wisconsin State veterinarian, the golden rod, the national flower over which so many women rave, is responsible for the death of hundreds of horses in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. Dr. Scott thus tells of how he discovered the cause of the mortality :

For the past three years the lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin have suffered the loss of over 1,000 head of horses from a disease that no one up to a recent date could diagnose correctly. I was at F. C. Leonard's place, at Haywood, ten days ago. He had lost seventy head of horses from the disease. I killed a horse to determine the cause of the disease. At first I thought it was anthrax, the symptoms being similar. I sent the blood and spleen on to Washington, but the authorities could not determine the cause.

Then I began a little thinking on my own account. I was told that the horses had been feeding on golden-rod. I re-

membered then that in my youth horses had become diseased from eating the leaf and root in Canada. I sent to Canada, and am satisfied there is where the trouble lies. There is no cure for it. Nothing can be done except to destroy the leaf and root. This disease will last from three weeks to three months and results in a general wasting away of the tissues, and in a few days a fat, healthy animal becomes a skeleton. The temperature also ranges from 103 to 108.

The mucus membrane of the animal is bloodless, with small, pinkish spots the size of a pinhead all through the membrane, with an enlarged spleen, the symptoms of anthrax. The poison in the system destroys all the red corpuscles, which also destroys the tissues and causes them to turn to serum.

Mr. Truax, of Eau Claire, had ten head of horses that were turned into a rich field of golden-rod. Five of them died and the remaining five will have to be shot.

Game Birds.

The Game Protection Association suggests that sportsmen refrain from killing partridges and game birds this season whenever there are only a few coveys in any certain location. They also suggest that if they can find their feeding grounds and will supply them with food during the coming winter, it will prove of great advantage in the future. While the law against killing is not operative during these months, yet in many places the show of game is very small and there is fully as much sport in feeding and preserving for the future as in exterminating game birds.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

"Soft, breezy, dreamy, balmy, halcyon Maryland."

There were over 1,400 entries of poultry at the Hagerstown fair.

The Government uses Maryland Oil Co. oil, 524, 526 Light street.

There are said to be a great many ducks on the Susquehanna flats.

Bass fishing at Williamsport has been better than for a long time.

Chesapeake is said to mean in the Indian language "Mother of Waters."

All the new fall styles wall paper at J. G. Valiant & Co., Madison avenue.

Mr. C. D. Kenny sells at his nine modern stores a delicious mixed tea at 40c. a lb.

A hundred barrels of corn sold for \$100 at Adamstown, Frederick Co. recently.

John Turnbull, Jr. Co., carpets, curtains, furniture, 18 & 20 W. Baltimore st.

A car load of grindstones passed over the Western Md. R. R. recently from Ohio.

Forest fires have been raging in Dorchester county. Great destruction of timber.

Kraft and Sharrer, 304 N. Charles st., sell the American bicycle. It is a good one.

For ten cents you can get a "Zobo" and lots of musical fun, Otto Sutro & Co., Balto. st.

"Lemon Hill," the beautiful home of State Senator Toadvin, was destroyed by fire Oct. 28th.

Baltimore and Ohio Winter Schedule went into effect Oct. 30. See Travelers' Guide, page 62.

General counsel John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., was 51 years old October 28th.

The corner stone of the first monument erected to George Washington was laid in Baltimore in 1814.

Farmers are gathering their corn in Washington county and report it better than was anticipated.

It is proposed to start a new line of passenger and freight steamers out of South-

east River, a short tributary to Chester River, to Baltimore.

The water approaches to Baltimore are to be strongly fortified. Millions of dollars will be spent in the work.

Mr. Gardner Oliver, of Newark, Delaware, exhibited a pair of bronze guinea fowls at the Hagerstown fair.

"Maryland day" at Atlanta will be Nov. 21st. A large attendance is hoped for. It should be a great event in the South.

The latest styles of wedding invitations, engraved or printed—best work at Gugenheimer, Weil & Co., 109 E. Balto. st.

On account of the low water on the Potomac recently, Benj. Valinger caught over 700 eels at Williamsport in one week.

The Baltimore post office did the heaviest business in its history in October. Nearly 9,000,000 pieces of mail matter were handled.

Farmers around Newmarket, Frederick Co., report wheat coming up badly, a great deal not showing above the ground. The corn crop is a good one.

The "Gaslight Company of Baltimore" was the first company organized in the United States to manufacture gas for streets and general purposes.

A good Christmas gift to your farmer friend: The Maryland Farmer—only 50c per annum. 68 pages choice reading every month. It is up to the times.

It is said that rabbits are very plentiful this season, but birds are scarce, and the sportsmen in Maryland will have to go south for their shooting.

It is said that the Rev. Matthew Hill, one of the 2,000 ejected ministers in England, was the first Presbyterian divine that ever sailed upon the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. J. W. Denmark, chief clerk in the State Treasury office at Raleigh, N. C., has been appointed State agent for the American Banking and Trust Co. of Baltimore.

The plans of three Maryland lighthouses, to be stationed at Smith's Point, Lower Cedar Point, Potomac river, and at the entrance to Baltimore harbor, are now in

course of preparation and in a few days bids will be asked for the construction of the stations.

A large bull was recently shipped to W. W. Lynn, Easton, Md., via Balto., Chesapeake and Atlantic steamer which weighed a ton. It came from a Howard Co. stock farm.

The name of Barren Creek Station on the Balto., Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad will be changed on November 1st, and will be known thereafter as Mardela Springs.

The Maryland Farmer is the only agricultural paper published in the State. It should be in the home of every business man and farmer in Maryland. It goes every where at 50c. per an.

Mr. W. Spence, one of Baltimore's most prominent and philanthropic citizens, was 80 years old on Oct. 18. Mr. Spence donated the handsome bronze statue of William Wallace to Druid Hill Park.

Gov. Frank Brown by proclamation has forbidden the importation or introduction into Maryland until after the 15 Dec. next, of all Southern cattle from south of the line established by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Large forest fires have been raging in Kent county, near Dulaneys. Fires on South mountain, near "White Rock," have been burning furiously and have spread over a large territory. A fire has been consuming forest trees on Catoctin mountain, near Lander.

Miss O'Brien, the talented young actress of Balto., is gaining rich laurels in her tour this season with the Hanford, Spencer-O'Brien Dramatic Combination. Miss O'Brien has made an impression in the roles of Juliet, Portia, Cralathie and Virginia far exceeding the most sanguine expectations.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., at a meeting of its directors held on the 16th Oct., voted to pay no dividend on the common stock of the Co., for the six months ending June 30th, 1895. The earnings justified a divided of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after

deducting all charges of every description. It was a conservative move, and has been endorsed by those in interest. The usual dividend of 5 per cent. for the past six months was declared on the Washington Branch stock.

It is said that the tribes of Indians who inhabited the lower portion of the eastern shore of Md., the Choptanks, the Wicomicoes, the Monokins, the Chingoteages, the Assawamans, the Pocomokes were very diminutive in size. Capt. John Smith says "the people of these rivers are of little stature."

The Baltimore and Ohio is about to build an immense new reservoir near Westboro, O., on the Hillsborough branch. It will have a capacity of 22,000,000 gallons of water, and in order to keep it supplied a large stone wall will be built, which will turn part of the water of a large creek into the impounding dam.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Md. R. R. was held at Hillen station Oct. 16. Mr. John A. Robb, chairman, and Mr. Geo. H. Baer, secretary. The following were elected directors on the part of the stockholders for the ensuing year:—B. A. Betts, Wm. Kealhofer, Edw. Worthington, John M. Littig and Robert Biggs.

Messrs. James Bates & Co., cor. President and Pratt sts., have received the contract for the erection of the elevator in the old United States Court House, at a cost of \$1,495. It will be placed near the main entrance. This old and established firm has a reputation for good work throughout the United States. Some of the finest buildings in the country are equipped with their improved elevators.

We take great pleasure in recording that our particular friend, Prof. Harry J. Patterson, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth Hayward Hutchinson, of Washington, D. C. May the union be a happy one, crowned by many years of a truly prosperous life.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.,
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J. G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co., Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Catlg.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E. B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

The Best Time.

The country in the Summer is a story that's
been told.

Go and see it after harvest, with its fields of
russet gold,

And just before the grapes are ripe, all
sugared ere the frost :

If you don't go in the Autumn you won't
know what you have lost.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Growing Celery for Profit.

In most places where celery is grown on a large scale for market, the growers make the mistake of trusting too much to the natural fertility of their lands. They take everything from the soil, and give nothing back in return.

This conclusion was forced upon the attention of the writer during a recent visit to the celery gardens at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the soil looks and feels rich, and *is* rich. There is no doubt that the place is naturally adapted to the growing of celery. The beds are situated on the black, peaty marshes that were once swamps covered with dense growths of tamarack. As every practical grower knows, celery must have a cool moist bed. No plant suffers more from heat and drought.

The majority of the people engaged in growing celery at Kalamazoo are of Holland Dutch descent. They pursue their industry in the good old-fashioned way ; the chief aim being to get as much from the soil as possible without giving anything in return. The growers raise as many as three and four crops per year from the same ground. As soon as the first crop comes off in July, the rows are at once filled for a third crop. Then a fourth crop is put out when the second one has been gathered.

It is only a question of time when the soil, rich as it is, will refuse to yield abundant crops. Already the Kalamazoo celery growers are complaining that their crops are not as large as in former years. The best yields are found in those places where the lands have been manured.

A fertilizer that has been found to give most excellent yields of celery is one that contains about 7 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. of potash and 4 per cent. nitrogen. On swampy lands, however, it is best to increase the potash one-half and diminish the nitrogen in like proportion. The use of such a fertilizer as this gives a large yield of the best quality of celery, and brings a ready price in the market. The celery plant, as every grower knows, is a very heavy feeder, and if the best results are to be expected, the plant must be fed with liberal hand.

L. J. VANCE.

Grape Vine Training.

Written in 1682, by Leonard Meager.

"The first year after your vines have borne fruit you will have to every plant three or four shoots; therefore in January or December be sure prune all away but the strongest, which you must leave for standards, which must be about four or five foot in height, cutting the rest away very close to the body of the mother plant, (that is, such as appear useless shoots,) but mind you secure such as are about the bigness of a large reed, to which leave two or three eyes next the ground; then set a prop to every one of your vines, and to them tie the master shoots, which you were ordered to leave four foot high, with some tender oziers about one foot from the ground, bending the top of these shoots to the next prop from the ground about two feet, so that your ranks may stand in the likeness of arches, whilst the eyes that you spared in dressing shall be bound to the props the May following, for the next year's bearing, to the great increase of your grapes. Then in May, or beginning of

June, (when the small raisens are of the bigness before mentioned,) stop the second joint above the fruit as you were before taught, but be mindful to leave the strongest shoot to be the standard plant of the year following. In August the fruit will begin to turn ripe; break off such shoots as you may find too thick upon those you prune in May, but do this with discretion and only so as to let in the sun to ripen the clusters overshadowed, which leave screened with some of the leaves, to preserve them both from the scorching of the sun by day and the dews by night, both of which are hurtful.

"Observe now that the standards you last tied to the props at a foot high, and whose tops were bent to the next, will be grown old wood the year ensuing; therefore in the first pruning season, or January after, remember you cut them close to the ground, supplying their places with the strongest shoots of your young wood, which for the purpose you left four foot high, and which you must order as you have been instructed the year before, pruning the rest to the very earth, and leaving to each of the strongest shoots two eyes, as is before mentioned."

Your money

back if you want it—Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

An Oriental Lullaby.

"Come, little pigeon, all weary with play,
Come and thy pinions furl :"
That's what a Japanese mamma would say
To her sweet little Japanese girl.
"Cease to flutter thy white, white wings,
Now that the day is dead ;
Listen and dream while the mother bird sings"
That means, "It's time for bed"
"Stay, little sunbeam, and cherish me here :
My heart is so cold when you roam."
That is the Japanese. "No, my dear ;
I'd rather you played at home."
"Roses and lilies shall strew thy ways ;
The Sun Goddess now has smiled."
That's what a Japanese mamma would say
To a good little yellow-faced child.

—Boston Post.

Are white wedding dresses going out ?
In Paris every wedding gown now ordered
is of pale pink or rose color.

For neuralgia, oil of peppermint will
usually relieve the pain ; wet it in well,
but do not get it near the eyes.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt adopted blue
as the prevailing ornamental shades to be
displayed at her wedding with the Duke of
Marlborough this month.

At a recent wedding the green of the
bride's bouquet was myrtle cut from a root
that was grown from a sprig taken from
her mother's marriage bouquet.

Scratches on varnished wood may often
be removed by laying a coarse cloth, satur-
ated with linseed oil, over them, allowing
it to remain awhile ; polish with a dry
flannel.

A mother of young children should un-
derstand that they are not well protected
by wearing shrunken woolen garments.
They are too close to be really warm.
Loosely woven wool is warmer than a
closely woven fabric, and loose-fitting gar-
ments are warmer than tight ones.

Uses of Cheesecloth.

**Its Popularity Increases with the Knowledge
of Its Real Worth.**

The popularity of cheesecloth as a house-
hold article increases rather than dimin-
ishes.

From trimming windows, toilet stands
and in bag form for holding soiled linen,
it stretches itself upon my lady's lap as an
apron, while she works the delicate doily
for her cutglass finger bowl, or she may be
polishing those very bits of glass to mirror
brilliancy with a coarser quality, or rub-
bing silver, drying china, cleaning brasses,
wiping floors, washing windows, shining
bronzes, dusting bric-a-brac, and so on
through the list.

For use in the kitchen one progressive
housekeeper declares that it has removed
a life-long burden—the always greasy dish
cloth. Grease is quickly routed by this
beneficial material. A little hot water and
soap sends it out in its fibres with celerity.
It is used for dishtowels, scrubcloths,
breadcloths, dusters, strainers, coffee bags
and even tea bags, when the tea ball is out
of order, or has not yet put in an appear-
ance among the family silver.

Little bags with a thread run in to draw
up and wind around the neck are a sub-
stitute for the tea ball, and make a cleanly
method of making tea.

Sash curtains no less than longer dra-
pery prove how a small expenditure may
be put to good and durable purpose.

Very fine and smooth cheesecloth, with-
out the familiar black speck, can be paint-
ed in water color, large flowers, conven-
tionalized being easily accomplished by
stretching the stuff over a frame without
a back, and painting in air, so to speak.

Cabinet makers use it entirely to oil
furniture, providing three cloths in every
set—one to rub on the oil, one to rub it off,
and a third for polishing purposes.

For baby's face it is soft, and for towels

and squares it is recommended especially. The capacity to hold water makes cheese-cloth or cotton material less irritating to chafing skins than linen.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

BY DR. J. B. WITMYER.

You will please tell me of a good tonic—something to improve my appetite and aid digestion?

Get a mixture consisting of two drams of tincture of nux vomica, one ounce of tincture of columbo and three ounces of compound tincture of gentian. Take one teaspoonful in water before each meal.

I have been taking bromide of potash for nervousness, and it seems to cause a stomach disturbance. Can you suggest a substitute?

Try the bromide of soda. The dose is the same.

I am very much run down, having suffered from a severe cold. Will you kindly suggest a tonic—something that will build me up?

You will probably find a good tonic in the compound syrup of hypophosphites with quinine and strychnine. Take one teaspoonful before each meal.

Kindly mention a remedy for an occasional attack of palpitation of the heart. I think it is caused by nervousness.

Get a mixture composed of equal parts of compound spirit of lavender and Hoffman's anodyne, and take one teaspoonful in water, repeating the dose in two or three hours if necessary.

What can I take to relieve a tickling in the throat?

Get some muriate of ammonia lozenges and use them as required.

I have tried to take the Warburg's tincture for malaria, but it does not agree with me, it is such a bitter dose. Can you advise something more palatable?

Ask your druggist for the preparation put up in gelatine capsules, each capsule containing the equivalent of two teaspoonfuls of the tincture, and take one three times a day.

Kindly tell me what to do for a little boy's scalp. It is affected with a dry and scaly disease that causes much itching.

Shampoo the scalp with tar soap and tepid water twice a week and apply an ointment composed of one dram of tannin and one ounce of cold cream twice a day.

Kindly print a remedy for muscular rheumatism in the right arm. I think it was brought on by a cold.

Salol is a very good remedy. Take ten grains every three hours.—*N. Y. World.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Novelty Dress Goods; New Wools; Silks;
Styles in Making, Out Door Garments;
New Millinery.

Hotel Majestic, New York.

Beautiful goods on the crepon order, have smooth wool backgrounds—linings might, perhaps, be the better term—and on such foundation is laid a thin silk covering which woven in crepon inequalities, is attached to the wool below, only at intervals, since the coveted rise of surface must bring about frequent detachment. Colors are quite in keeping with the time and show therefore many beautiful blendings among which is some varieties, rich blossoms come forth in a certain dalightful indistinctness. Not all, however, are in floral patterns, and these are marked by the all over confusion in design that particularly characterizes this season's materials. The partiality for rough surfaces continues to be made evident and

New Wools

are woven in much the same style as Turkish towelling, or in others, the fleecy cast on the surface, reminds one of Canton flannel. A rich class of goods is called Caniche, (the French for poodle) and here by frequent application of boucle curls, is obtained a minia-ture resemblance to the little animal's coating. Mohair as a foundation for raised designs in wool, is extremely fashionable and almost universally the patterns are in black on a colored ground work. Some are changeable, but changeableness cannot be classed as a marked feature of the season, either here or elsewhere.

Silks

are very prominent and come in a great

variety of floral patterns. Some are on the chene order; others display jardiniere designs and beautiful varieties have raised velvet flowers on a satin ground work. It must be emphasized that flowered silks are to be used much more freely than is usual, and they begin to appear not only in many elegant entire gowns, but in accessories such as sleeves, revers, panels, etc., to say nothing of independent waists or capes. All are noticeable to a marked extent and being really attractive, may be expected to become more and more popular as time progresses. Velvet in floral designs will also be a striking feature in materials. Plain velvet is very largely employed and entire gowns of figured velvet in floral or Oriental patterns have a unique appearance. For tall, slender persons, they will come in as a most acceptable novelty.

Styles in Making.

At some leading openings, the sleeves were frequently very large, but they are now put in with the fullness at the sides, instead of at the top, and in consequence there is a tendency to droop towards the elbow. In some examples, this is marked, but often the puff though slightly lower stands out as broadly as ever. In an imported dress, there was one comparatively small puff ending high on the arm, while the sleeve proper was of quite moderate width. The same gown was exceptional likewise in having a very sharp, long point in front, with round back. Another gown had the skirt fullness about equally distributed and attracted attention from the fact that there were full gathers on the sides and in front. It may be remarked, however, that at the beginning of each season different novelties are always presented, but it remains a question as to whether they will be accepted by the leaders of Fashion, and it is safest for those who cannot afford many dresses, to be cautious in adopting what may not prove popular. We all remember the effort made to introduce overskirts, which was a failure.

Skirts

remain almost always untrimmed and there is no striking change in the general hang,

from those of last season. Some are wider than formerly and with gored breadths, are laid in small side plaits, while others are both shirred and box plaited, two narrow plaits being placed in the back. Coat waists are likely to prove quite fashionable. The name is given because of a very short basque piece which is sometimes cut in one and sometimes separate from the waist. The greater number of waists are still made round or slightly pointed with soft velvet belts, and for tailor made gowns the postillion back, with pointed front, is revived. Short jackets opening over a full vest are noticeable. Combinations of material are always conducive to economy and in re-making or re-furbishing a dress from last winter, or in using material at second hand, it is well to remember that by the use of ivory soap they can be made delightfully fresh.

Winter Capes

are to be quite long, so as to protect the arms and cloth, velvet or flowered silks will be used or one or more in combination. At present they are quite short and some reaching only a little way below the shoulders, will subsequently be worn over longer garments. Jackets are short, reaching at the longest not more than twenty-seven inches, and backs are plain, with loose or plaited fronts. Sleeves of course are large and follow those of dresses in shape, but so long as sleeves continue large, capes will have preference. In

Millinery.

the tendency to exaggeration continues and chiefly in the way of breadth that is obtained by spreading wings or bows. High garnitures which, however, are not very frequent, exhibit the same extreme and sometimes reach the limit of ten inches. Erect pompons that have a military air are used, or long quill feathers. Occasionally the latter are in such profusion as to recall the headdress of our Indian chief, but in this case the feathers are not extremely high. On a new hat they reached from one end to another, resembling a sort of fence at the back of low front garniture.

ROSALIND MAY.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Killbuck, Ohio. Black Langshans' Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs 1/2 Price, 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var. E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper, Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman, \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards, Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rocks Wyandottes, P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammonton. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish, Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans, Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

YOUNG BROILERS.

A Demand for Small Ones For One Person.

Fashion has much to do with changes in food and the introduction of new products. At the Eilerslie stock farm is a huge poultry plant from which 20,000 broilers are marketed during the year. Mr. Seely, the manager of this department, recently gave us a new point about the demand for his baby white Plymouth Rocks. A few years ago the family of one of our American millionaires went to Paris and ate a dinner at which little birds were served—one for each guest. They were smaller than ordinary broilers, one whole one providing about meat enough for each person. This seemed like an agreeable fad, and when they returned to America this family demanded these little birds in place of broilers. This fashion has spread among the rich until a plump chicken 5 weeks old will often sell for as much as a large broiler. Of course this means a gain to the feeder of at least a month's feeding. It just illustrates how changes in fashion strike below the surface into the production of articles of food. The rich and fastidious demand delicacies—fruits, vegetables and meats out of their natural season. This de-

mand stimulates inventive genius, and men are found who invent the appliances needed to produce the artificial conditions required to grow plants and animals out of their seasons. These appliances are improved and extended until what was once a luxury becomes cheapened to a necessity, and rich and poor alike enjoy it. That is the history of forced fruits and vegetables, broilers, hothouse lambs, etc. Speaking of the great demand for broilers, Mr. Seely said that one single hotel in New York city would gladly make a contract to take the entire Ellerslie product of 20,000 per year.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Fattening Turkeys.

Turkeys for Christmas are shut up in a light, dry and roomy house the first week in November; troughs with as much maize and as good barley as they can eat should always be by them, and they should have two good meals a day of just as much barley meal mixed with flat milk as they can eat, and milk to drink. Sliced mangolds, turnips, swards and cabbage are useful and necessary, and plenty of lime, sand, ashes and brickdust should be kept in the corners of the house. It is found to be most important that the troughs be well cleaned out every morning, and all surplus food removed, for on a farm there are usually plenty of other fowls to eat up what is left by the turkeys. Fed in this way, they rapidly put on flesh, which is usually very white in color and fine in texture.—[*Cor. Country Gentleman*].

Why Don't They Lay?

There are some who get no eggs, though their neighbors may be enjoying the

product of hens from the beginning of the year to the end, and the more fortunate party may not be as attentive to the hens as the one who is disappointed. Now, why is this the case? We think we can throw some light upon it. When hens are kept too well, and fed frequently, they are in a position similar to that of hogs being prepared for market. When highly fed, and crammed with food of all kinds and during nearly every hour of the day, they become as fat as seals and cannot lay. But nature makes the attempt, and the result is a soft-shelled egg; the poultryman supposes there is a lack of lime or some material from which the hen must supply the shell, when, in fact, the reproductive organs are in a diseased condition. She will then surprise her owner by laying an egg containing two yolks in one shell, all the result of being too fat. Then, again, while the poultryman may feed judiciously, and find no signs of lice in the poultry house, the large gray body lice may be at work, or the hens have cold, due to exposure to draughts. All these matters require attention if success is expected.

For diarrhoea in chicks take 10 grains red pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gentian, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. saffron, grind and mix; give half a teaspoonful once or twice a day. A decoction of

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDINO, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free.

blackberry leaves is also good. Give it as drinking water, and if no other drink is to be had the chicks will take it and be greatly benefitted.

The Minorcas, Leghorns and Black Spanish are especially valuable for egg laying.

If you have a number of good old hens do not change them all for pullets. Keep some of the old hens.

The Pekin Ducks develop early and are good market fowls.

Something to Remember.

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp-colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,
2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

MAKE MONEY

Large and profitable crops can be grown by fertilizing with

NITRATE OF SODA

Nearly all fertilizers are ineffective because they contain too little nitrogen. Add a little NITRATE OF SODA to these and the result will be astonishing.

A Valuable Pamphlet telling how to save \$10 to \$15 per ton on fertilizers, and how to fertilize most economically and effectively, sent FREE. Address

S. M. Harris, Moreton Farm (P. O.), New York.



Shall we mail you an Illustrated Booklet, with the theory, results and price for this new OXYGEN HOME REMEDY? It also tells its ease of successful application and explains why diseases that are beyond the power of the usual remedies will often yield to the Electropoise. Over 22,000 of them have been sold.

C. S. WILLETT, Agent for them,
224 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

The oldest and best, consequently there are many imitations of the same and merchants say: "This is as good as Foutz's." Why do they say this? Because they make more on some cheap powder. **GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR AND NO OTHER.**

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

E. S. ADKINS & CO.,

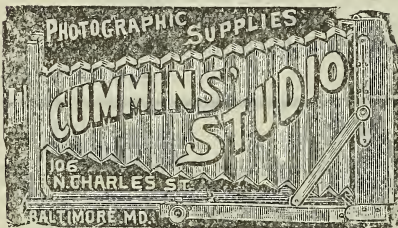
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Box Shooks. Stair Work.
Framing, Ceiling, Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Blinds.
Siding, Moulding, Sash. Laths, Brackets, Hubs.
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Mr. Jas. C. Zollinhofer, for the past eight years with Jas. S. Cummins, has opened a Studio at No. 21 W. Lexington St., where he is prepared to do all classes of work pertaining to photography.

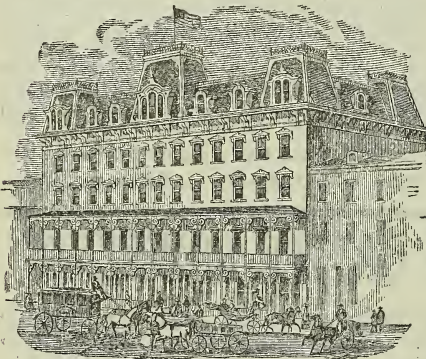
Developing and printing for Amateurs a specialty.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists, and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

G. O. Cummins.



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The "MALTBY" is the only HOUSE in BALTIMORE conducted on both the **AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.**

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

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at factory prices. As manufacturers we save you 20 to 50 per cent. All work Guaranteed. Send for our latest and biggest Catalogue, showing new styles, improvements, and lowest prices. It's free. Write today.

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"A" Grade, \$44. "A" Grade, \$60.

Mention the name of this paper when you write.

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Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

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team Boilers and Pipes covered,

Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.

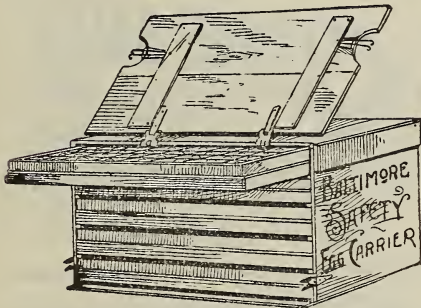
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PETER H. MORGAN, & SON.

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BALTIMORE, MD.



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THEN YOU NEED THE

BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER

The latest and most complete crate ever produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs.

No more broken or cracked Eggs

if shipped in this case.

The entire case can be examined and counted in one minute.

For further description and prices write to the

BALTIMORE EGG CRATE CO.,

218 N. HOLLIDAY STREET,

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EGGS AND FOWLS

FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest Range in the West. 2000 prizes at 10 State Shows in 1894. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue, size 8x11, 32 pages.

Chas. Gammerdinger, 30x130 Columbus, O

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—
With the **MODEL**

Excelsior Incubator.

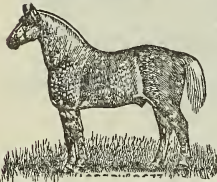
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made.

GEO. H. STAHL,
114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

Circulars free. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue.

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Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.

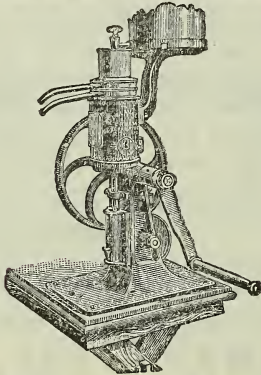


Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

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HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator and you need the BEST, — the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

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Dorset Horn Sheep,

Bred from Imported and American Ewes.

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GALLOWAY CHESTON, Harwood, Md.



FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.



GREAT AUCTION SALE

300 HEAD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE from the "World's Champion Herd" See them at your own Express Office. Buy them at your own price. Pay for them in your own time. All bids by mail. Bids close Nov. 11. Catalogue and Particulars free. WILLIS WHINERY, Salem, Ohio.



LARGE SALES

Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency.

The L. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, O.



BERKSHIRE, Chester White Jersey Red & Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.



MONEY MADE

selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms —

W. E. BEVERIDGE, Baltimore, Md.

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BALTIMORE NURSERIES.

400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md,

BERLIN NURSERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Peach Trees, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000, 2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 per 1000.

Apple Trees, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100. 4 to 6 ft. \$6.00 per 100.

Asparagus Roots. Conover's One year at \$1.50 per 1000. 2 year \$2.50. Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50, 2 year \$3.00 per 1000. Donald's Elmira, 1 year \$4.00, 2 year \$6.00 per 1000.

Strawberry Plants. Lady Thompson, \$3.00 per 1000. Tennessee Prolific \$4.00 per 1000. BERLIN, (New) \$10.00 per 1000. 75 other varieties at low price for Fall or Spring. Address

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

20 page Catalogue free.

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CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA
— CURED BY —
BLANEY'S AGUE MIXTURE
25CTS., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

F. M. BLANEY,
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RILEY & CHRISTOPHER,
Commission Merchants,

And Linseed, Cotton Seed Meal,

Grain and Feed Dealers.

Mill feed by the car load a specialty. Consignments Solicited. Field seed all kinds.

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When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.
 35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000,000 insurance in force.
 Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

For explanation call on

Col. P. L. Perkins,

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Interesting

Cheaper than the

To Farmers.

Stump Puller.

TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,

— USE —

JUDSON POWDER.

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

ATLANTIC DYNAMITE CO.,

Orders will receive prompt attention if left with

LEWIS D. THOMAS, 112 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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\$10.00 ROAD CARTS
 and upwards.
 For Style and Finish they
 can not be surpassed.

We also manufacture a complete line
 of **GOAT and DOG HARNESS** from

\$1.50 to \$12.50 per
set. GOAT or DOG
CARTS from \$4.00
to \$7.00. Write for
GOAT CATALOGUE.



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\$70. PHAETON

HARNESS

CARTS
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For 22
 CONSECUTIVE
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FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS.

This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness
 which we make a specialty of and

DEFY COMPETITION

we have manufactured and sold to dealers, **BUT NOW** we are selling
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FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



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\$35.00 BUGGIES
 a Specialty. We guar-
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Read our book of voluntary Testi-
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 what they think
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 and Business
 Methods. It will
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TAKE THE
ERICSSON LINE
EXCURSIONS.

To Philadelphia, daylight trips, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 A. M.	\$1.00
To Philadelphia and return (10 days).	\$2.00
To Philadelphia and return by rail.	\$3.00
To Atlantic City.	\$2.75
To Atlantic City and return (10 days).	3.75
To Atlantic City and return (season).	\$4.00
To Asbury Park, Long Branch. and return.	\$6.00

Daily steamers (except Sundays) from Wharf, Light and Pratt streets at 5 P. M.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT OFFICE ONLY.
Clarence Shriver, Agent,
204 Light Street.

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT,

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours, New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours, New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

To Niagara Falls
\$10.00.

Round Trip good for ten days from Baltimore by the

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
PULLMAN CARS.

Via Watkins Glenn, Geneva, Rochester, &c.
Go by the great

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Write for dates of these celebrated Summer and Fall Excursions to Ticket Agent, Central Building, Baltimore, Md.

An Exposition Flyer.

**The Southern Railway puts on a
Third Atlanta Train.**

The Cotton States and International Exposition is open and in full blast. The Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line" filled the city on opening day. Never in the history of the world has an exposition opened under more favorable auspices than the Cotton States Exposition, which will last for three months. To accommodate the heavy travel for the last ten days the Southern Railway, naturally the only line between New York and Atlanta, has been running its limited trains in three and four sections loaded with exhibitors and visitors to the Gate City. The service of the Southern could not be better.

The trains are run on schedule time, and its equipment is most excellent in every respect. The dining-car service deserves special mention. Commencing on Oct. 6, in addition to the two limited trains now running, a third limited train, known as "The Exposition Flyer," will be put on, leaving New York at 10 a. m. and reaching Atlanta the following morning for breakfast.

Travel was heavier to the opening of the Cotton States Exposition than to the Chicago World's Fair.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect October 30, 1895.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.45 x7.20, x8.00, 8.55, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50, x2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) x4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.45 8.35, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40, x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, x5.40 6.18, x7.20, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.50 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.10 P. M. daily, Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.00, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 7.40, 7.10 10.30 A. M., 7.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, 7.10, 9.35 A. M., 1.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 9.40, 7.00, 7.10, 9.35, A. M. 7.10, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, *8.20, A. M., *6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, (5.50 Dining Car,) (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car) 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9.00 P. M.; 1.15 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, 5.50 Dining Car, 8.00 Dining Car, 9.55 Dining Car, A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9. P. M. 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 5.50, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30 P. M. Sundays 5.50 A. M., 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, (5.50, Dining Car) 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car,) A. M., 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car,) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M. 1.15 night. Sundays, (5.50 Dining Car,) 8.00 Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car,) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. \$Sunday only. *Daily. xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. CHAS. O. SCULL,

Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect September 29, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.23 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B & C. V. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R. to Shenandoah

\$9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B & H Division.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H Div.

†4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\$10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. \$Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m., and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross' 7.45; Cassidy's 8.00; Turner's Creek 8.15, Bettorton 9.00; Buck Neck 10.15 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., at 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect September 30, 1895.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m., every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

B. L. FLEMING, WILLARD THOMSON.

Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt.

Gen. Man.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BEL R
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St. wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company.

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

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Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

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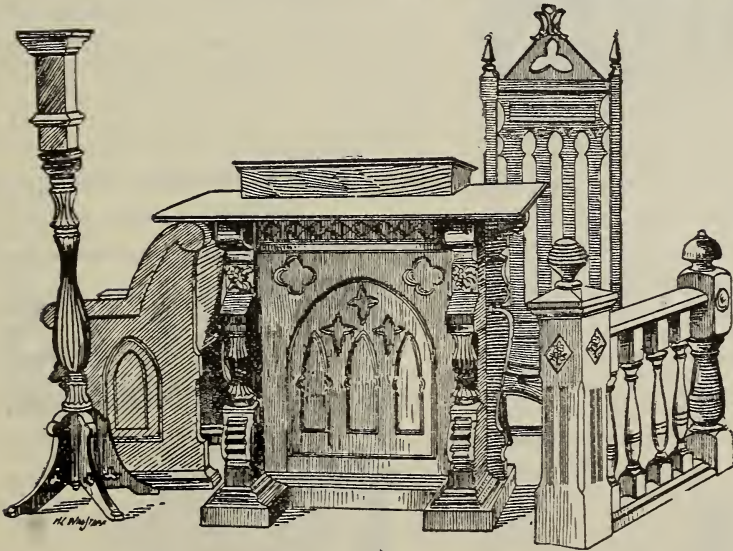
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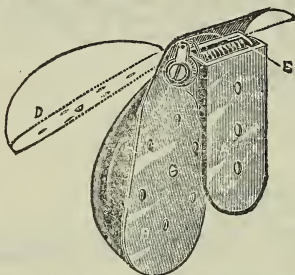
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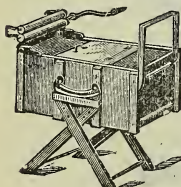
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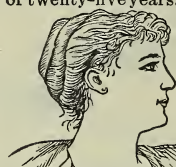
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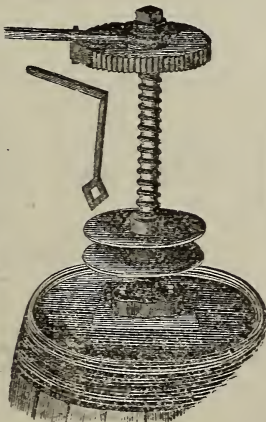
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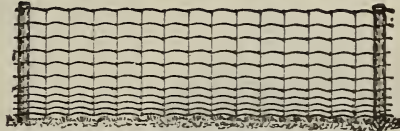


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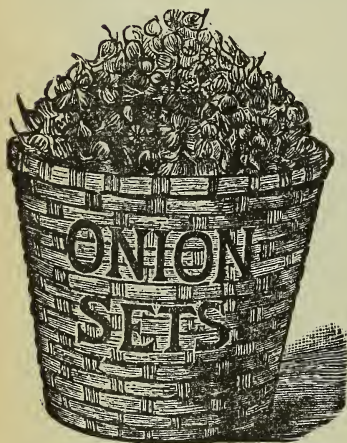
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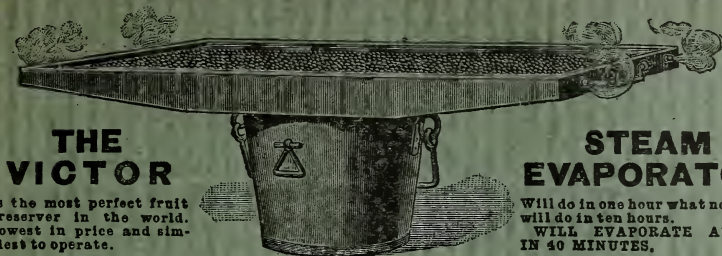
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